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DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDINGS, POLICY AND
COLLECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY IN URBANA, 1897-1940

BY

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THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE
IN THE GRADUATE COLLEGE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1949

URBANA, ILLINOIS

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Library School
PREFACE

When this study was first considered before World War II, the intention was to carry forward from the point where Lucile E. Wilcox ended her thesis, History of the University of Illinois Library, 1868-1897. An all-inclusive history such as hers was soon found to be impracticable, however, not only because of the breadth of scope and material involved but also because special studies made since then precluded too much needless duplication. Kathleen M. Buckman in 1936 wrote Gifts and Exchanges in the University of Illinois Library. Madeline C. Thompson wrote a History of the Reference Department of the University of Illinois Library in 1942. In 1943, Ruth M. Erlandson made An Analysis of the Work of the Information Desk at the University of Illinois Library. More ambitious and comprehensive than any of these was the publication in 1947 of the first edition of the University of Illinois Library Staff Manual, compiled over a three-year period by a committee of the Librarians' Association. It recorded the work of the library as a whole and showed the relationship of the various divisions for the purpose of coordination in administration. It contained, in addition, information relative to the histories, locations, size, collections in and functions of all departmental and college libraries and seminars.

Faced with that variety and volume of intensive description, it seemed best to limit this investigation to more general aspects not elsewhere treated, at the same time omitting special attention to particular departments which might in the future warrant individual study. Biographical reference has likewise been omitted for the most part. Institutions, like works of art, unavoidably bear the stamp of the personalities involved in their creation and direction. Here, as elsewhere, the monument shall speak for the creators.

The period covered begins with the administration of Katharine Lucinda Sharp in the fall of 1897 and ends with the retirement in 1940 of Phineas Lawrence

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index, the logical place for beginning any future study. The phases treated have been limited to description of the development of the physical plant, the body of regulations and policy, growth of the collection and financial support, and the special collections contained in the library.

The data for this study were based on annual reports of the librarians and heads of departments; reports of the Board of Trustees; letters, statistical tables and other papers on file in the Director's office; annual reports of the Senate Committee on the Library and the minutes of its meetings; the Daily Illinois and William A. Harvey's study, The University of Illinois Library, 1808-1904. These sources have been supplemented by information obtained from former and present members of the library staff.

Patience, kindness, tolerance and generosity have everywhere met the effort involved in this compilation. To Mary Lois Hull is extended special gratitude for her tireless and unflinching assistance, her thoughtfulness and suggestions. Her comment, "I only work here," is the epitome of understatement.

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INTRODUCTION

The University of Illinois Library was started in 1867 after the Board of Trustees appropriated \$1000 for the purchase of books. The first term of the University, called Illinois Industrial University until 1885, opened on March 2, 1868. During the winter before the opening, Dr. John E. Gregory, the Regent, purchased 644 volumes in New York.

The first collection of books was housed in a recitation room behind the Regent's office and later, when the quarters were outgrown, moved into a larger room on the second floor of the building in which all classes and offices were located. This building was a five-story red brick structure situated on University Avenue at the north end of what was later known as Illinois Field. The building and grounds were given to the University by Champaign County.

In 1873 the library was transferred to one large room on the second floor of the west wing of University Hall. An office or workroom space was provided for the librarian or assistants until the summer of 1873, when an office was made available. This office was also used as a storeroom for the business part and register and was poorly equipped for library work. In 1874, government documents were moved to a place-in bags in the east wing of University Hall, and from 1875 to 1877 a former physics laboratory on the second floor was used as a reading room. Construction of a separate library building began in 1896 and was completed in September, 1897.

From 1868 through 1893 seven different members of the faculty served as librarian in addition to maintaining teaching schedules. Most of the routine work was of necessity carried on by student assistants. Dr. Devereux Bennett was appointed as full time assistant in the library in 1889 and remained in that position until 1894. In that year, Mr. Perry Russell became the first librarian who had had previous experience. He had been assistant librarian of the library

Congress of Philadelphia from 1899 to 1904. Mr. Michnell resigned in 1897 and was succeeded by Katherine Lucinda Sharp, the first professionally trained librarian of the University. Miss Sharp had been the first director of the Junior Institute Library School from 1893 to 1897. That library school ceased in 1897, and Miss Sharp organized a new one when she assumed her duties at the University as Head Librarian and professor of Library Economy.

Expenditures for books, pamphlets and periodicals were first made under the direction of a committee on library and bindings of the Board of Trustees. The Regent for some years was chairman and made most of the purchases himself, with the advice of the committee, faculty members submitting lists of books needed in their departments. The Regent, the Business Agent and the Librarian eventually became responsible for apportionment of funds and purchasing publications. Until 1897, over \$5000 per annum was never appropriated for this purpose, as the collection naturally grew slowly. But it did grow out of bounds of any area available to house it. In 1897, the library contained 38,180 volumes and 6, 350 pamphlets to transfer to the new building.



Dr. Phineas Lawrence Windsor, Librarian, 1909-1940.



CHAPTER I

FROM THE LIBRARY, 1897-1940

The first separate library building constructed on the campus of the University of Illinois was occupied in the fall of 1897. The following description adapted from articles in issues of the Illini for May 1, 1896, and December 10, 1896, gave an idea of its most impressive features to those present for its opening.

The building was Renaissance in style as far as the conditions of the problem permitted. It was 112 feet by 167 feet in extreme dimensions, and the east tower was 132 feet high. From a few feet above the level of the main cornice the tower was entirely open between the columns and was the most imposing feature of the building. The roof was of clay tile of cherry red color and gave a varied and harmonizing effect with the hard pink Minnesota sandstone with which the building was faced.

There were three stories of the structure, the middle one of which contained the main library rooms. The entrance vestibule was eight steps above the ground, and from this point marble staircases led to the library floor and to the ground—or half-basement—floor. The walls on either side of this entrance hall were ornamented by marble arcades which supported the semicircular vaulted ceiling. The marble staircase landed directly opposite the entrance to the rotunda or delivery room. On either side were stairways leading to the upper floor, these being constructed of electro-brushed iron and marble. The floors of the vestibule, entrance hall, and stair hall, were of beautifully colored marble mosaic. From the hall opened the conversation room, periodical reading room and clock room.

The rotunda was the main architectural feature of the interior, extending unbroken through the two upper stories. It was surrounded by arcades around

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The University Library from 1877-1887.

which there was a side gallery on the second story. The ceiling was domed and covered by an ornamental cast-iron lattice placed immediately beneath the large skylight in the roof.

The reading rooms occupied the entire space in both wings on the main floor. They were designated by columns, because the floor above was supported by beams of wood extending to the trusses in the roof. The second floor was devoted to five smaller rooms used by the officers of the administration. The ceilings of the reading rooms were broken up into large panels by massive beams.

The rear wing was designed completely for the storage of books and was divided into seven-foot aisles. The shelves were all arranged so as to take the books lying in the aisles between the stacks. The aisles were all of





Library, 1897-1936. The Arcade Surrounding the Delivery Room showing the Circulation Desk at Left Opposite the Main Entrance at Right. In the Background is the West Reading Room.

steel except the shelves, which were wood, and could be adjusted to any height. The floors between the stacks were of glass, producing a greater diffusion of light. At the time of occupancy, only three floors of the stacks were completed—one on a level with the main floor and one each above and below it. Each of these had a storage capacity of 10,000 volumes, and two additional stories to be added later above them would increase the total capacity to 150,000 volumes.

The building was thoroughly fireproof, the expanded metal system of floor construction being used, making a monolithic slab of concrete over the entire area of each story. This concrete slab had expanded sheet steel embedded in its lower surface to resist the tension.

The internal wood finish was of oak on the ground floor and cherry on both



upper floors except for the entrance doors, which were of mahogany. Where wooden floors were used, they were of a fine quartered oak.



Library, 1897-1926. The Rotunda, Showing the Frescoes of the Lunettes Painted by Newton A. Wells.

The walls were handsomely frescoed in oil, the effect being concentrated on the rotunda and the adjoining corridors and reading rooms. The paintings in the lunettes of the rotunda were unveiled on March 13, 1900.¹ These frescoes were painted by a professor of the art faculty, Newton A. Wells, and were described by the Illini as follows:

The task of painting the four panels has been a long and tedious one, but the results show the diligent care that has

1. Illini, March 13, 1900.



been taken from the time the first sketch was drawn until the final stroke of the brush was given.

The four subjects taken for the panels are of classical origin, typifying the four principal colleges of the University. The picture on the south wall is "The Sacred Hall of the Muses." It portrays philosophy, poetry, music, and art, thus representing the College of Literature and Arts. There are twenty-five persons in this scene. The main characters are Plato, Socrates, and Aristotle, each with his group of student followers.

On the opposite wall is "Procreation," the representative of the College of Agriculture. This is a picture of the return of the harvesters at the close of the day. Domestic animals are introduced in this scene. The procession is made up of persons of all ages, children, lovers, and gray-haired elders. The ripened fruits and blooming flowers add a pleasant effect.

The "Laboratory of Minerva" is the fresco [pic] on the west wall. An allegorical figure of Science is the center figure. About her are other characters representing the sciences from which or industries spring: mechanics, electricity, aviation, ship-building, chemistry, geology, and war. The panels are all excellent, but if there is any choice, they would doubtless give it to the "Forge of Vulcan," representing the College of Engineering. This scene is taken from the twentieth century standpoint. The panel pictures an enormous rod of white-hot steel being placed under a giant trip-hammer. The mallet stands up and directs the forging of the massive steamer shaft. The play of light from the metal on the clouds of steam and smoke is magnificent. The chief charm about this panel is the decided contrast which it forms with the other three.¹

In spite of Governor Altgeld's satisfaction with the structure as he had finally determined it to be, and its monumentality and sun transgress as a campus emblem, there was evidence by successive librarians to indicate that practicing librarians might have been consulted more freely in its planning. At the time of the dedication, Melvil Levy pronounced it satisfactory from the point of view of a librarian, but when he found that the library school rooms were planned for the basement, and the museum was to have the sunny south wing on the upper floor, he protested, and a switch was made.² In the First Annual

1. Ibid., March 12, 1900.

2. Horton, Miriam M. History of the University of Illinois Library, 1818-1900, p. 7.



report of the librarian, the major errors in planning were pointed out. The only work room provided was the unpacking room in the basement, which was low and poorly lighted, and there was not sufficient or satisfactory elevator or signal service.¹ The absence of book lifts outside the stack rooms and disregard of floor levels, together with the presence of door sills, and an elevator too short for any known book truck on the market still made book handling very primitive and burdensome in 1895.² Nearly every annual report from the first through 1909 complained bitterly about the poor lighting, and the ventilation came in for such wails as finally climaxed in the report of the Custodian in 1909:

There has been complaint of the ventilation in the library ever since the building was built in 1877 and for twelve years the users of the library, not to mention those who must work in it, have suffered from impure air with consequent headaches.

Recommendations from the librarian met with scant attention, though repeated year after year. They went the circle, from the librarian to the President, from the President to the Trustees, from the Trustees to the Supervising Architect, and from the Architect back to the librarian with no results.

4

The Custodian continued:

It is useless to argue the need for ventilation. Fifteen minutes in the reading room during a crowded season is sufficient to convince anyone that something is wrong.

I therefore repeat the request made for several years, that the upper part of the long windows be made into transoms, so that they can be opened by the women of the staff. At present the windows must be lifted up, an impossible task for a woman and requiring two men, beside bringing a dangerous draft upon the readers. By this means some relief can be afforded in the reading rooms.

1. Annual Report of the Librarian, 1877-1880, p. 11-12.

2. Id., 1902-3, p. 2.

3. Annual Report of the Librarian, 1909, p. 1.

4. Id., p. 3-4.



The stack of the library is a bit at the bottom and hot at the top, and it is doubtful whether this can be remedied.

It is well known that the offices in the 71 room building are badly ventilated. I would therefore recommend that the whole matter of ventilation in the building be referred to a committee for investigation.

There also was no rest room for the employees of the library, the public rest rooms not being sufficient for both them and the visitors, and there was "absolutely no place in the building where the women of the staff can retire for rest during the day or even to dry themselves if caught in the rain."¹

Extremely rapid growth of the collection evidently had not been anticipated. By rearrangement within the present space, the Librarian reported in 1937 that within two years it would be necessary to extend the book stacks through the two stories occupied as a school for library students. The rapid accumulation of sets of periodicals was filling up the stacks, and the only relief was to cover some of these most frequently used in the reading room for free access. The need for space led to the hope that soon the administration building would be under way so as to make available for library use the space now occupied as offices.⁵

Continued addition of shelving and growth of the collection necessitated rearrangement of the collection in 1937. In the stacks, the lower floor contained the collection of college publications, books, newspapers, recent and older titles, documents, some general periodicals, the books and articles in bibliography, religion, fine arts and languages, and the books in natural sciences, largely and mostly arts in general. Out on the main floor were the books in the large classes of political and social sciences, history and literature, together with engineering and agriculture. The third floor contained the periodicals and otherwise mentioned. Descriptions of administration and provision for possible

1. 1938, p. 4.

2. Annual Report of the Librarian, 1937-1938, p. 10-11.

3. 1938, p. 10-11, p. 4.



growth were considered in making the changes.

At the same time the librarian also asked for more room for readers. The student body numbered over 3000 and there was hardly enough room to seat 500 students and no provision for earlier hours. As for administration, the record work of the library was performed in the basement rooms, difficult of access. The library school was in temporary and inadequate quarters, "in spite of the fact that it was second in rank among library schools of the world."

Some of these handicaps were overcome in time. The Report on November 6, 1907, reported that the library had been fitted with new lampston lamps. "These lamps are of the high efficiency 20 candle type, and are especially adapted for such service as this. The filament is so exceedingly delicate that the lamp must hang in a vertical position or the fine thread is likely to snap." These delicate instruments, records the Inspection, were many in candle power and swinging to within ten feet of the floor. "It is not however very heavy," he added, "and an on-erect is under way by which this can be improved." He also joyfully stated, "The sky light over the rotunda was washed and cleaned this spring causing the light to be much improved in its return."

In anticipation of remedying some of these difficulties, especially the unhealthy conditions in which the permanent staff worked, the library, at least, an advisory body without authority, formulated a plan for removal of staff in the library building, in order "that those who are compelled to work seven hours a day shall be transferred to better quarters." The plan was submitted to the Senate Committee on the Library and forwarded by the Committee to the

1. Lib., 1907-8, p. 21.

2. Lib., p. 22.

3. Annual Report of the Institution, 1907. p. 3.

4. Lib., p. 2.

5. Annual Report of the Institution, 1907-8, p. 21.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the establishment of a new government and the declaration of independence. The 19th century was a time of great change, with the Civil War and the Reconstruction era shaping the nation's future. The 20th century saw the rise of the United States as a world power, with significant events such as World War I and World War II. The present day is a time of continued growth and change, with the United States facing new challenges and opportunities.

¹
President. Another plan for the rearrangement of space was submitted by the Senate Committee on the Library concerning the arrangement proposed by a special committee appointed by the President to consider the matter. This plan differed only from the proposals of the Library Cabinet in disregarding the needs of the library and the unsatisfactory quarters of the staff. It assigned the desirable best wing on the 3rd floor as seminar rooms and left the staff to work out the 7 hours a day in the dankish ill-ventilated basement.²

³
The Librarian complained:

From our point of view, this is most urgent. We should seriously consider whether we must work 7 hours a day at their desks be forced to do so in unhealthy conditions? We should consider whether it is worth that length of time for eleven months in the year. Are not lives more valuable than books? And if not, are those who sacrifice themselves to prepare these books for use be considered as much as those who use them? We trust that proper provision will be made for the health and safety of these faithful assistants, and never [the adoption of the plan of the Library Cabinet] on any of the motions.

Incidentally, at any rate, that place during the summer of 1934. On September 25th, the Library reported that during the past summer a great many changes had been made in the University Library, and during the next few days some much needed reforms were to be inaugurated. Especially there were only three floors of stacks in which to house all of the books in the library, and the shelves were so overcrowded that it was hard to find books.

The space which was formerly occupied by the library school now had been converted into two floors of stacks, and the latest style of steel shelving was installed, reviving five floors in the stacks. This additional floor made it possible to house all of the books without disaster. It was thought best to rearrange the location of the different classes in the stacks, in order that those most in demand might be more easily obtained. The South and North Stacks



were reserved for periodicals, and large tables were to be installed on the second floor for the comfort of those who wished to consult the scientific collections.

The space was vacant by the removal of the administrative offices to the new addition to Natural History Building in that summer of 1923 was utilized by the State Library School and it was again very comfortably located there.

The Illini had reported on April 4, 1923, that the art collection of the University, which had for ten years been housed in the west basement room, had been moved. It was scattered throughout the University buildings, but the largest number of objects had been placed in the Auditorium. The basement room was then fitted with metal shelving from floor to ceiling and was comfortably accommodated 20,000 volumes. In these shelves it was planned to place a set of the United States public documents, numbering about 6,000 volumes, and the public documents of Great Britain and other countries. It was also planned to place in the room floor cases with roller shelving for the bound newspapers, as that room had originally been a document and newspaper room, in which books and newspapers could also be stored.

The library continued to expand as all beyond the physical quarters provided; and even though departmental libraries and business room, they did not absorb enough of the collection to keep it within the limits of the building available. At one time, 50,000 volumes were transferred to shelves in Lincoln Hall. Consequently, a plan for extension of the stacks was presented to the Board of Trustees in June, 1925. The amount of \$27,700 was made available for the addition,² and during the summer of 1926 the building was under way. The building was constructed of innocent materials to match the main structure, and was completed at a cost of \$27,00, including steel shelving and equipment. The

2. Report on the construction of the west of building, 1922-23, p. 370.
 3. Illini, 1923.



addition was 25 by 25 feet outside walls, and the five floors of above provided shelving for 120,000 volumes, at four years' growth.

The Senate Committee on the Library Report for 1911-12 contained the information that at the present normal rate of accession, 25,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets a year, all space for shelving books not merely in the central building but in all departmental libraries also would be exhausted within four years at the latest. No one who understood the absolute indispensability of a large library to a large university, and no one who recognized how inadequate the collection had been, would contend that the present rate of growth was too high. On the contrary, it had to be considerably increased to the University Board over to make a grant in library resources with other institutions of his class. It would be difficult to do all this without creating a new library building adequate to the needs for many years to come.

The Senate Committee also noted that in 1912-13, a special committee of the Senate recommended that the University take every effort to build in a library of at least a million volumes in the next ten years, and that an adequate new library building be erected. This recommendation was approved April 7, 1913.

Other considerations besides the housing of books emphasized the urgent need of a new library building. In December of 1913, the committee addressed a letter to the President on the necessity of making immediate provision for a new building. It stated that the omission of library accommodations had become a bar behind the general growth of the University as seriously to embarrass the work of students and teachers in all departments; that if steps for relief were not taken at once, the space would very soon indeed be in a state of half-lane congestion and so soon be overcrowding; that the present library building erected sixteen years

The Library World. (In

1. Library World, October, 1911, v. 32, p. 775)
2. Library World in the Library, Report on the Library, 1911-12, p. 10.
3. Library World.
4. Library World.



before had to serve the needs of only 62 students and 17 instructors; but the University was forced to use the same library with nearly nine times as many books, more than five times as many instructors and more than six times as many students as were on the grounds in 1897;¹ that even if the growth of the University and its library were to be halted abruptly at that time, prevailing conditions would cry aloud for a new central building to remedy the evils of congested reading rooms, scattered collections, administrative inconveniences, and demoralized main collection.

The departments which had seminar and reading rooms in Lincoln Hall suffered even then in some of their advanced work from the impossibility of shelving in such rooms all the books that a large number of research students needed, and also from the lack of privacy and conveniences that an adequate library building would supply.

The Committee Report stated that a library building such as it had in mind would provide small rooms and desks convenient to the stacks for instructors and students carrying on special lines of work. It reported that the Library Committee of the Board of Trustees, on March 19, 1914, presented to the Board the following report, which was approved:²

Your committee has held several meetings to consider the question of the necessity of a new library building, and the desirable location for the same. Your committee has considered the recommendations which have been made by the President of the University at various times during the past two years, by the University Senate, and by the Committee of the University Senate on the library.

To beg to report that it is the opinion of the committee:

1. That the need of a new University library building is most pressing.
2. That the University should proceed as rapidly as possible

1. For recorded circulation in the use of the library, see Appendix I, Table IV.
 2. Senate Committee on the Library, Report for 1913-14, p. 67.

with the planning and erection of a building which shall be adequate to the needs of a great university.

3. That the only satisfactory site, giving adequate space, is the one recommended by the Supervising Architect, and endorsed by Mr. Blackall [an architect of Boston] and the former State Architect, Mr. Blumenson; namely, the land at the south end of Bright Street with a building having its north and south axis on the center line of Bright Street prolonged, and its east and west axis on the prolongation of the east and west axis of the new library; and that a space be reserved here sufficient for a building five hundred feet long by four hundred feet wide, with suitable approaches for the same.¹

4. That the Supervising Architect be requested to prepare and submit plans for such a building for the consideration of the Board of Trustees.

Some preliminary studies of plans for the building had already been made by the Supervising Architect and by the Committee of the Senate. The most important work before the committee the following year was to be further studies of building plans and the recommendation of such a plan as would best serve the varied interests of the University.

With these new plans under way, the library made the best of its quarters in the building it was using. The Catalog and Order Departments remained in basement quarters, crowded, poorly lighted and ventilated. Temporary improvement only was made in the Catalog Department in August, 1917, when ^{partitions} partitions were removed, lighting circuits entirely overhauled and altered, modern equipment installed, and the walls and ceiling retinted.² A new addition to the book stacks was completed in December, 1918, with a capacity of 164,000 volumes. It consisted of four tiers of stacks and a large workroom for the Order and Catalog Departments. The final cost was \$72,000. The pressure of expense during war time made it impossible for this addition to have a handsome finish to

1. This report was "accepted," not approved. The site was accepted on May 11, 1919, as recorded in the ~~minutes of the Board of Trustees~~ minutes of the Senate, 1914-19, p. 200.
2. ~~Building Department, Annual Report, 1917-18, p. 4.~~





Misses Weiner in Lincoln Hall prior to moving into the new library building.

which the remainder of the building. It was not until 1905-06 when the third addition to the structure was completed--in its case for classrooms after the fire-up was--that the American Union was applied.

In reviewing her contributions to the University Library, the Union Library in 1907 recalled the construction of the new addition and the building changed in the lot of one of the libraries:

At that time the Union Library was located in Room 100 at the West end of the building adjacent to the entrance of

1. Memorial Union Building - Volume 11, 1904.
2. Union Building. Journal, 1905-1906, 1-10.

1914 it was with the building as shown, the layout of the hall near the east end of the basement and the public work building on the main floor above. The Great Hallway of the lower apartment was replaced later with a space between storage stacks and the main windows and the only view of the outside world was the continuous procession of foot of all things and things seen through the high basement windows. The lack of sufficient studies, only one row of books could be separated at a time, very other things of course had to wait until some one with an empty brain was ready to start them through.

In September 1919, the upper apartment together with the outside apartment was moved from the basement to the top floor of the new building addition to the library which had been erected as a temporary measure during the war. The floor of the above just below was made available for the bookshelves of the Great Hallway and for a period of several years there seemed to be adequate space for both staff and books.

Over the years to the east end of this addition was erected in the summer and fall of 1925 the Yards and the new building moved into the new room adjacent to their former quarters, but only after a period of trial and tribulation with the other building was given up to the old main hall.



Library, 1925-26. Complete building seen from the east.



Library, 1877-1926. Completed Building Seen From the West.

The installation of the chimes in the tower of the library was the only other major addition to the building the library occupied from 1877 to 1926. A set of fifteen bells was dedicated at Worcester on October 3, 1887. The chimes were the gift of the citizens of 1811-1911. The largest bell was dedicated to President James, the second to the memory of the sons of the United States School of Military Jurisprudence which was established in the summer during his war. The visitors contributed their respective funds to the various chimes. The largest bell was inscribed to the graduating classes participating in the building.

Plans for the erection of a new building continued to spur the movement. Nearly every meeting of the United Association in the library was occupied with

1. Alfred, October 3, 1887.

planning as a major order of business. In its annual report for 1915-16 it stated that during the year the members of the Library Committee and Professor White, the Supervising Architect, worked on plans for the proposed new library building, and finally agreed on a general plan. Drawings of this plan accompanied by a statement from the Committee were presented to the University Senate at its meeting on April 3, 1916, and after a full discussion, the Senate passed the following recommendation:

1. That the Senate approve, as a recommendation to the Board of Trustees, the tentative plans for the proposed new library building submitted to the Library Committee.
2. That the Board of Trustees be requested to make an appropriation sufficient to begin the construction of a working section of the building at the earliest possible date.¹

This recommendation of the Senate was presented by President James to the Board of Trustees on April 19, 1916, and was referred to the Library Committee of the Board for consideration and report.

The Supervising Architect in submitting to the Board of Trustees on April 19th a building program for the coming five or six years included as item for the erection of the first unit or section of the library building, at an estimated cost of \$750,000.²

The firm of Holabird and Roche was appointed to work with members of the University on designs for the library, but the work stopped in 1921 when the item in the appropriation bill providing for the building was vetoed. Work was resumed in the fall, however, in unflagging optimism.³ In 1923, the Legislature passed an appropriation of \$750,000 for erection of the first unit only. Because the Library Committee of the Board of Trustees thought sufficient progress in the

1. Senate Committee on the Library, report for 1915-16, p.2.

2. Ibid., p.3.

3. _____, report for 1921-22, p.2.

planning had not been made by the firm of Holabird and Roche, the contract was terminated on April 11th.¹ On April 12, 1923, Charles A. Platt, of New York City, was retained as consulting architect for the University.²

Mr. Platt developed a plan for future building for the part of the campus south of the Auditorium, and the Board of Trustees approved his selection of Georgian architecture for these buildings. Georgian was chosen chiefly because it was so generally employed as an early American style and had withstood the test of time and also had the advantage of being somewhat domestic in feeling. The first building to be designed for the south campus was the Agricultural Building, and the second was the Library, for both of which Mr. Platt was given the architectural commission.³

In February of 1924, the building contract was awarded to English Brothers, and on June 7, 1924, the construction was placed. The first unit⁴ was completed on October 2, 1926, and the long and tedious process of transferring books from the old library building was undertaken.⁵ The Senate Committee on the library reported:⁶

The principal event during the last year has been the opening of the first unit of the new library building. The delivery desk in the old building was closed on January 11, 1926, and all the work of the general library has been done in the new building since Monday, January 3, 1927. The large and beautiful reading room on the second floor, and one of the reading rooms for reserve books on the first floor, have been in use since then, in addition to the delivery room, the book stacks, staff work rooms, and rooms for the library school have been temporarily assigned.

1. Chicago Record-Herald, "The Road to Chicago," 1924, p. 11.

2. Id., p. 11.

3. University of Chicago, "The University of Chicago," 1924, p. 11.

4. See the ground plan of the new library building in the Chicago and North Western, and American II, 1924, p. 11.

5. University of Chicago, 1924, p. 11.

6. Senate Committee on the Library, 1924, p. 11.



Library, opened January 1, 1927. Front and north side.

In 1885, \$500,000 for the second building—the north wing—was appropriated¹ and on September 22, 1886, the contract was let.² The unit was nearly completed by Christmas, 1887.

The Library School moved from the South Reserve Book Room to the rooms assigned it in the north wing during the Christmas holidays. The Catalog and Order Departments moved early in January from the fourth floor of the first unit to the second floor of the north wing where they conveniently arranged themselves. Students began to use the South Reserve Book Room as the beginning of the second

1. Illinois. University. The library building. Urbana: University, 1888.
2. Chicago Press-Register. dated Jan. 1, 1888.

semester, and the History and Political Science seminar was moved from Lincoln Hall to the fourth floor of the north wing about the same time.

Meanwhile, the Librarian and the Senate Committee on the Library continued to work for the completion of a full working unit before the heat of construction cooled. In a letter addressed to the President on June 15, 1946, the Librarian stated, in part:

(1) With the approval of the Senate Library Committee, we are requesting the third unit of the new Library building; Professor White has expressed the opinion that this unit will cost \$300,000. The following is a very brief statement of our principal reasons for asking this request:

a. When we move into the completed first two units, the books we already have will fill the new book stacks. An added section of new book stacks, forming a section of the third unit similar to the section now under construction, will hold 500,000 volumes and will meet our expected normal book-stack needs for possibly ten years.

We have on the campus now about 600,000 unutilized volumes, about 40,000 unutilized volumes, and 100,000 pamphlets. About 200,000 volumes are expected to remain in those departmental and college libraries which will not be moved into the new Library building.

b. The seating capacity for students in the completed first two units will be about 1,250, which is far too small; the third unit will add about 450 seats, and thus provide a total study room capacity of about 1,700 students.

To illustrate the situation we will meet next year, I will mention History 1, 2 and 3, having this year a registration of 300, 700 and 500 respectively. In none of these courses have the instructors for years been able to require the students to use the library freely because the library did not have reading room. Next year these instructors will desire to improve their teaching by giving the students required work in the library. A similar situation exists especially in the elementary courses in Political Science, Economics and English and the number of students involved in all these courses is so large as to justify us in the above statement that even with the addition of the reading rooms of the proposed third unit, we will be able to take care of only a moderate amount of the traffic which will be directed to us.

1. Senate Committee on the Library, Report for 1945-46, p. 4.

2. Letter from L. L. Shaffer to President David Bailey, dated June 15, 1946.

c. It has all along been our plan to move into the new library building, all of the Lincoln Hall windows and the two-story reading room, so as to give better book service to the department's new using them and to other departments as well; in order to provide room for these additions, the third unit is necessary.



Library from the rear, 1940, showing West Stadium and the South View.

The legislature appropriated \$25,000 in 1907 for the modification requested and on March 20, the contract was awarded for construction of the south wing and an addition to the stack. This unit was completed and occupied in the fall of 1911.

1. Shawnee News-Sun, October 11, 1907.



Library. Main Reading Room.

The formal dedication exercises were held on October 19, 1909. Dean Guy Carlton Ford, of the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Carl F. Boden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, delivered the principal addresses. The Illinois Library Association meeting was held at the university during the same week, and the dedication exercises were attended by members of that association as well as by many of the faculty and students.

The program of dedication referred to the fact that the location of the library was chosen for the best of reasons and that, therefore, it should occupy a dominating central position. The difficulty with such an arrangement was

that the location would require an initial building completed on all sides, and there would be little opportunity for expansion. The library was not centrally located on the campus, but it was one of the several buildings bounding the main south campus plaza and was distinguished from the others because of the greater scale of the building, due chiefly to the size of the windows. In the entire 300-foot length of the building there were only thirteen windows, each measuring eight by sixteen feet. There were definite provisions for additions. This first working section was 300 by 230 feet. The site would accommodate additions that would make a future building 300 by 465 feet.¹

The building of the bookstacks was a pioneer bit of construction work, because they were built in advance of the surrounding wall and were braced within themselves like a miniature office building so as to transmit all the wind pressure from the west wall through the bookstacks to the ground. Each alternate deck floor was a five-inch thick reinforced concrete slab supported on the stack structure. The usual method of construction was to build a large room complete, within which the stacks were erected, carrying no load but the books, and sometimes the roof. This method required heavy wall and roof construction and usually necessitated some interior steel braces which interfered somewhat with the free use of the stacks. The plan adopted for the bookstacks in this library permitted each successive stack to be built as a complete unit, and since the first unit was designed to resist wind pressure, the succeeding units would be the standard type of stack construction, through which the wind pressure would be transmitted to the braced section already erected. The stacks of the completed units had a book capacity of 1,000,000 volumes.² There were five stack floors, on each of which were two stack levels, making for practical use ten stack floors altogether. At each end of the ten floors were two study carrels, and

1. Illinois University. The Library Building. Dedicated October 14, 1929.
2. Ibid.



Library. View of the Bookshelves.

future sections of stacks would have ten cabinets each, containing a table and chair with a bookshelf and other materials for use in study.

The main hall of the building was hung with portraits of presidents of the University. On the walls over the stairway leading to the second floor were four panels painted and gilded at a cost of \$3,200 each. The original plan was for them to represent scenes depicting the development of the Middle West,¹ but there was difficulty in collecting subjects which would be equally interesting in all four panels. The scenes were painted by Harry Lindquist, a painter of the American Academy in New York. They measured ten by fifteen feet, and were placed as

1. Shawanda from Canada, October 15, 1909.

2. Committee Constitution of the Library, Minutes of the meeting held January 1, 1909.



Library. Second floor facing the loan desk and the main delivery room. At left over the stairway is one of the murals painted by Harry Hammer.

the upper half of the walls. They surrounded the Eastern and Western, color and mineral collections.

In each side of the hall windows look on the first floor was a large room for students using books especially reserved for direct examinations. Back of these rooms were 250 cupboards and shelves for about 5,000 volumes. Also on this first floor were reading rooms for classics and for literature, philosophy and psychology. There was a lecture room seating 100, a room for 100 srs. for checking maps, a room for the receipt and checking of periodicals and newspapers, and a room for the preparation of indexes for binding.



Library - Reading Room.

The main reading room was on the second floor, extending along the entire front of the building. The room could seat 500 students, and around the walls were book shelves for 10,000 volumes. Near to the corner of the rear corridor the main door was reached by a wooden partitioned reading room for the reference collection. The entrance was from the east, and over the main entrance was a large hall and office. The library was free of charge, and was open to all students and faculty. It was a model of a modern library, and was a great help to the students. It was a great help to the students. It was a great help to the students.

1. Library - Reading Room. The library building, completed in 1910.



glass, representing printers of Italy, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands,
 France, England, and Scotland.¹ These devices were executed by J. Scott Williams
 of New York City.²

The Delivery Room and public card catalog room, immediately back of the
 main reading room, was large enough to accommodate the card catalog for many
 years. The loan desk led to the fifth floor of the bookstacks. Even though no
 mechanical carrier for books was included in the equipment, space was provided for
 two, to be installed when needed.³

Between the Delivery Room and the Order Department was the Bibliography
 Room. Shelves here were about 4,000 volumes of general bibliographical works
 comprising, for example, sets of the book-trade bibliographies of the principal
 book-producing countries of the world; printed catalogs of large reference
 libraries, like those of the British Museum and Bibliotheca Nationale; and bio-
 graphical dictionaries, bibliographies of insensate and other early printed
 books.⁴ When the Order and Catalog Departments were closed at night, the Bibli-
 ography Room could remain open for faculty and student use.

The work rooms of the Catalog and Order Departments were located as close as
 possible to the public card catalog. These two departments occupied one large
 room, with windows on opposite sides, giving good light and ventilation. Their
 working areas were separated by the files of the union card catalog. Across the
 hall were stacks where new and use table material is shelved until ready to
 be worked with. On a lower floor of these stacks were stacks of university publi-
 cations needed for exchange with other institutions. The west end of the north
 wing was occupied by the offices of the Librarian.

1. For a detailed description of these windows, see Amanda A. Flattery, "Printers'
 Marks as Library Windows." (In Library Journal, November 1, 1927, v.52,
 p.1015-17)

2. Daily Mail, March 15, 1927.

3. Illinois University. The Library Building. Residential Building II, 1926.

4. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1925-26, p.2.

The second floor of the south wing was occupied by a classroom on the west end, and the long room across the south side by the Cameras, Canonics and Sociology Reading Room.

The Library School occupied on the third floor of the north wing a large study room with desks for about 100 students, six offices for members of the faculty, and two smaller study rooms. Inset in the wall of the corridor was the bronze portrait tablet by Loredo Taft of the first Director of the Library School, Katherine Lucinda Sharp, presented by the alumni of the school. The south wing was occupied by the offices of the Library School and the English Graduate Reading Room.

Graduate reading rooms for History, Political Science and Modern Languages were located on the fourth floor, together with a few study and seminar rooms.

The basement contained the quarters of the Shipping Department, and an area for bound newspapers in the north wing. In the northeast corner was a space for the arranging of current issues.

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In September 1931, a Browning Room for recreational reading was established on the south side of the Delivery Room by forming an enclosure with book shelves and furnishing it with comfortable furniture to encourage casual reading.

At the beginning of the school year 1937-38, the seventeenth Century Room was opened in room 429. At the same time in room 194 was provided the 7-day book room for the purpose of giving better reading facilities to students in their freshman rhetoric and physical education courses.

2

The Journalist Library was transferred in January, 1938, from University Hall to rooms 417 and 419, due to the closing of University Hall preparatory to its remodeling.

1. Browning Room. Annual Report, 1931-32, p.1.

2. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1937-38, p.16.

3. Journalist Library. Annual Report, 1937-38, p.1.



Library. Loan Desk From the Four Shoring Pneumatic Tube Inlines.

In October, 1938, the contract was awarded for the fifth mill, the third addition to the bookbinder, made for which were secured through the public works administration. ¹ This new unit was ready for occupancy in January of 1940. It was erected at a total cost of \$215,000 and increased the stack capacity by 50,000 volumes. It reduced the congestion in the other two stack units, and provided about seven for every book that was in recent years put on the floor or in room. A conveyor belt carrying the loan desk and sub stack floor and pneumatic tube system was installed to expedite loan desk service.

1. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1938-39, p. 11.



Library. Enclosed Cubicle in the Department
of the Third Street Station.



Library. Newspaper shelving in the basement.

Newspaper shelving was provided on the first floor of the new plant, and many bound newspaper volumes were transferred from the previous room to this new unit. This unit was expected to take care of several additions for eight years.¹ From the way the housing facilities had grown crowded and cramped before former expansions, that estimate was anything but conservative.²

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1. Senate Committee on the Library. Annual Report for 1955-56, p. 1-2.
 2. For information about the public housing capacity in the various libraries and reading rooms in 1960, see Appendix 1, Table 1.

CHAPTER II

LIBRARY POLICY AND LIBRARY CONTROL

The body of regulation which governs any institution grows through experimentation, precedent, and the utilization of the experience of similar organizations. In the case of a university library, it evolves through formal actions by the director and his advisory board, subject always to review, approval, disapproval or complete alteration by higher authority, the Board of Trustees. The authority of the trustees is subject to review by the Legislature and the Governor, both of which frequently exercise more specific control than is perhaps generally imagined. This chapter is designed to trace the growth of the regulations governing both the functions and operations of the library.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 10, 1895, for the purpose of determining the library policy of the University, the following recommendations were adopted:

1. That all books, pamphlets, maps, etc. (other than account books), purchased with University moneys, shall be deemed to belong to the University library.
2. That all parts of the library shall be in the custody of the Librarian and he shall be responsible for the condition of the same.
3. That all reference books and all periodicals, magazines, and newspapers shall be made as easy of access as practicable to all patrons of the library, and that no limitations not necessary to their preservation shall be placed upon their free use.
4. That all other books, except such as are referred to in the next paragraph, shall be delivered for use by the Librarian or assistant only, upon proper call.
5. That books which are purely technical and relate only to the work of a single department may be taken to that department; but [the Librarian] shall not thereby cease to be responsible for their safe keeping and proper use.

6. The librarian may make and enforce such rules for the government of the library as are approved by the President.

When Catherine A. Sharp assumed the position of Librarian in September, 1897,

she found in effect the following rules for library use:

1. The library is free for reference use, and will be open during term time from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. each week day, and from 7 to 9 p.m. except Saturdays.
2. No one will be admitted to the bookstack except upon permission of the Librarian.
3. Reserved books will not be delivered to any student except those who require the same in their studies.
4. Lexicons and text books will not be given out for ordinary use in the study of lessons.
5. All books, pamphlets, and papers must be returned to the attendant before the reader using them leaves the room, except as hereafter provided.
6. Books may be borrowed for home use upon the presentation of a request from the professor to whose department the books relate.
7. Books which are purely technical and which relate to the work of a single department may be taken to that department under such regulations and for such time as the Librarian may determine in each case.
8. Ink must not be used in the library except in fountain pens.
9. Anyone marking or defacing books, or any other property of the library will incur the discipline of the University.
10. All books lost or injured must be replaced or paid for.
11. Conversation is not permitted in the reading rooms, as they are reserved for individual study. A conversation room is provided for those who find consultation necessary.
12. Any students who wish assistance are asked to apply to any member of the library staff or the library school.

The Illini reported on October 12, 1897, that the library attendants heard a good deal said about the new rules and would like to announce that the following rules were made in the interest of the largest number:

1. Access to shelves. The most used reference books are shelved in the west reading room where they are free to all without the formality of a written request. The faculty and advanced students are admitted to the stairroom upon request, so that no one is deterred from a personal examination of books when needed. In the stair room the normal student is protected from the disturbance which might come from mere curiosity-seekers, the books are more apt to be in place, and the narrow aisles are more free for the library students when hurrying for books.
2. Book permits. The appropriation for books each year is divided among the different departments and each professor selects his books according to the needs of his own classes. He is supposed to control the circulation of these books. They are to be kept for reference unless he requests that they be loaned. If some one asks for a novel or a short story, the library attendant has no right to lend it unless the department of English or the department of rhetoric has given a permit, for these books are used in classes which number two hundred and the students are obliged to use other libraries because ours has not enough books. The refusal to lend books without a professor's permit is not a question of discrimination between faculty and student, but it is a means of reserving for each class the books which have been bought specially for its use.

This announcement apparently soothed the ruffled students temporarily, for there was no further immediate comment reporting complaints or applications. In 1906, the general faculty ruled that a student should be allowed to borrow books on his own signature instead of being obliged to bring a permit from an instructor.¹ This naturally increased the circulation and simplified work at the loan desk.

As use of the library increased, adjustments in the hours of opening were made to accommodate those with varying class and study schedules. Beginning on January 9, 1906, the library was open continuously from 7:50 a.m. until 10:00 p.m. six days per week.² Starting on January 13, 1907, the library was opened from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. on Sundays.³

1. Library of the University of Chicago, 1906-1907, p. 7.
2. Library of the University of Chicago, 1906, p. 11.
3. ibid., 1906-1907, p. 17.

The library staff, however, apparently began to receive more requests for assistance than it could handle. The Illini reported on October 7, 1901, that the Council of Administration at a meeting held on October 3rd adopted a resolution, to go into effect at once as a University regulation:

Whereas, The staff of the University Library is over-burdened with requests to prepare reference lists for members of the faculty, students, and others, and to select books for exemplification of class work, and,

Whereas, Teachers are supposedly more familiar with the literature of their subjects than the members of the library staff, and students must fail to gain the versatility, habits of work, and intellectual strength, which university training implies, unless they search out such matters for themselves, and,

Whereas, The library catalogs are very complete and wholly sufficient for the preparation of such lists by faculty and students themselves, under the general guidance of the librarians, therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter the staff of the University Library shall not prepare reference lists for any person or persons, members of the faculty, or others, whether for the exemplification of class work, or the preparation of theses, dissertations or other similar matters. Provided that this shall not be deemed to prevent the acceptance of such work for practice in the Library School, when, in the discretion of the Directors, it is desirable.

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The Librarian commented in her annual report that the resolution had had excellent effect and that students asked freely for advice and did their work themselves.

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By 1903, use of the library had become so heavy that the Librarian complained that the reference room was inadequate. Seating capacity could not exceed 150, and it had been necessary to use camp chairs there, in the conversation room and the stacks; and then at some hours students were unable to find seats. One reason for the overcrowding was the use of the library as a study hall by students without their own books. Reserves were on open shelves, arranged in alphabetical

1. Ibid., 1901-1902, p.9-10.

2. Ibid., 1903-1904, p.15-16.

order by the names of courses and were freely used.

Because these reserves were principally used by the two lower classes, the¹ librarian recommended in 1909 that stack permits be issued only to faculty members, seniors, juniors and others doing advanced work. Study tables in the stacks for "serious" students could then be free. The plea for more space for readers began in 1907, when for over 3,000 students the reading rooms could only with difficulty seat 300, and there was no provision for seminar rooms. The need was partially satisfied in 1909 when small collections for the Departments of English and Romance were transferred to the unroofed section of the Classical Seminar. The History, German and Mathematics Departments were similarly accommodated, they using their own rooms in University Hall.² In 1910 five more seminar libraries were established in University Hall.³ During that year, too,⁴ the reserve books were moved from open shelves, where their arrangement and care had grown increasingly difficult. The loan desk was moved forward two feet and lengthened, permitting sufficient shelving to house the reserves for supervised use. Further alleviation of crowded student conditions was made in 1911 with the opening of seminar libraries in Lincoln Hall. Nearly 25,000 of the most useful books in the library were transferred. Even though more students could be accommodated, work with undergraduates in the main library was radically modified because of the inadequate duplication of these collections.⁵

In its Report for 1911-12, the Senate Committee on the Library referred again to the matter of:⁶

Limitation of loans. We are of the opinion that the question of regulations for the loaning of books to members of the faculty is becoming increasingly urgent. At present there are practically

1. 1910., 1909, p.14-15.

2. 1911., 1906-1907, p.16.

3. 1911., 1908-1909, p.34.

4. Report of the Library Committee, 1907-1910, p.5.

5. Report on the Library, March, 1911-1912, p.1.

6. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1911-12, p.2-3.

no regulations. Any member of the faculty is at liberty to draw as many books as he pleases and to keep them as long as suits his personal convenience. As a matter of fact, the time that a book is kept out varies from a few days to several years. Generally speaking, books are returned, upon the librarian's request, with a fair degree of promptness. Occasionally, however, such requests are complied with somewhat ungraciously.

We think that most scholars would agree that an ideal library building is one in which books of reference and such books that are used in more serious study and investigations might at all times be found, and where convenient quarters within the building are provided for their use. It sounds trite to say that our present library building falls far short of such conditions. But our ~~existing~~ libraries, particularly those located in Lincoln Hall, have reasonably good accommodations for the use of their contents. These rooms were planned originally for the more advanced work in subjects commonly known as the Humanities. The books in most of these libraries have been selected by the department, and thus rather a reference library than a general library. The present practices regarding loans, however, tend to defeat the original purpose of these libraries. And it is a fair question whether the university is warranted in going to the large expense involved in keeping these rooms open...unless their use is more in accordance with the regulations of a well administered reference library, instead of those of a circulating library.

Continuing in this general vein, the Senate Committee on the Library at its meeting held on December 16, 1919, discussed a list of "General Library Con-

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siderations":

1. All considerations of library policy should rest on the general understanding that the library is a university library, not an aggregation of departmental collections; that the sole purpose is the promotion of higher education and productive scholarship; and that a basic principle in its administration should be to secure for these ends the greatest good of the greatest number of users.
2. Graduate students, as well as undergraduates and all general users of books should understand that they are expected to purchase for themselves texts and monographs; and that their use of such texts and reference works as they do not own ought to be made in the general or departmental libraries.
3. No book loaned should be allowed to leave the general or seminar library except on the understanding and agreement

that it is to be retained for shelf reference, notify on demand of the librarian or of the curator of the subsidiary library.

4. No person having access to the general library or other collections of University books should be permitted to withdraw from it books without having them duly charged if an attendant be on duty, or leaving a properly filled out, dated and signed loan card in a designated place if such withdrawal is made when no attendant is on duty.
5. Books withdrawn to seminar or departmental libraries should be as readily and as regularly accessible there as if in the main library.
6. The transfer of part of a set from the general library to a departmental library or seminar library should be discouraged whenever possible. When such a transfer is made, the missing group of volumes should be represented on the shelves by a dummy showing the location of these volumes and the date of the transfer.
7. All withdrawals from the general or departmental libraries should be made with the understanding that the books are to be returned at the earliest possible moment consistent with the use for which they were loaned, rather than kept until the expiration of the maximum time designated for loans.
8. Various limits should be set as follows:
 - a. General loans—to members of the executive or teaching staff, graduate or undergraduate students, members of the families of teachers in the University, or other persons to whom in consultation with the library committee the privilege may be extended by the librarian—should be for not more than three weeks.
 - b. Withdrawals to laboratories, seminars, etc., for particular courses of instruction should be limited to the duration of such courses.
 - c. All loans not specially limited to a shorter period, should be limited to the current semester only.
9. All loans other than to seminars or to artists should be on the—definitely admitted—personal responsibility of the borrower to make good loss from whatever cause.
10. When books are returned the loan card should be returned to the borrower or other and satisfactory evidence of cancellation of his obligation should be given him.
11. General texts and works needed for extensive reference should not be allowed to circulate.

12. Volumes, sets, editions or issues which are considered of sufficient importance to warrant such restriction should be marked by the librarian as withheld from all circulation or to be loaned for use on the campus only,—the advice of the Library Committee to be taken when doubt may exist as to the necessity of such restriction.
13. Choice copies or editions of books otherwise represented in the library should be allowed to go out only in very exceptional cases where a critical comparison of texts is necessary in really important original study.
14. Rare or costly works or volumes of serials, so long as at all replaceable, should not be allowed to leave the library except as they may be transferred to seminars, laboratories or studies on the campus, for serious productive use.
15. Books chiefly or exclusively referring to the subject of a University Department should be allowed to circulate without the express consent of the head of that Department or his duly authorized representative; but this need not prevent his sanction—or withdrawal of such sanction—from time to time for the loaning of duplicates, certain classes of books, or individual volumes. Other things being equal, the fact that a book was acquired at the request of a Department may be considered indicative that its chief interest lies with that department.
16. Interlibrary loans should be encouraged so far as this can be done without detriment to the University work, as in cases of loans on the campus or in the Twin Cities. Other out of town loans to professors, students and others should be discouraged so far as possible; and allowed only by express permission of the librarian on due consideration in each case.

These rules were adopted with only the addition of a provision for the loan¹ to professors of books falling within their own field of study. The Senate Committee on the Library in 1916 rescinded the old rule under which every senior student in the University was given access to the general book stacks. Access would thereafter be given to any student only on the recommendation of his instructor, or at the discretion of the librarian.

1. Senate Committee on the Library. Minutes of the meeting of February 10, 1916.
 2. Report for 1915-16, p.

In 1936 the University of Illinois Statutes were revised. Included in the new Statutes were the regulations under which the library was to be governed:

19. (a) The library included all such books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps, music scores, photographs, prints, manuscripts, and other materials as are commonly preserved and used in libraries, purchased or acquired in any manner by the University to aid students and investigators.
- (b) The library shall be in charge of the Director of the library, who shall be responsible for its arrangement and care and for the organization of the library staff; in the purchase of books and similar material, he shall act in accordance with business methods approved by the Controller. He shall make to the President an annual report on the condition and needs of the library and on the work of the staff. With the approval of the President, the Director of the library may establish branch libraries within the University when in their opinion efficiency in cataloging, ordering, and other matters of library administration, and the general welfare of a particular college, school or department will thereby be promoted; and when such action has been taken, the Director may delegate appropriate powers to the assistants in charge of such branches.
- (c) The Director shall be elected biennially by the Board of Trustees, on the nomination of the President of the University. On the occasion of each such election, the President shall have the advice of the Senate Library Committee, to which for the purpose he shall add two members of the library staff.
- (d) Members of the library staff shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the Director of the library as approved by the President, and may be given appropriate academic rank.
- (e) A standing committee of the Senate on the library shall apportion the library book funds, and shall advise with the Director in matters pertaining to the library. The Director shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

The importance of the role of the Senate Committee on the Library in the development of policy warrants a summary of the general type of its activities.

In his annual report for 1907-08,¹ the Acting Librarian gave the first account of its activities in any detail. According to this account, the Board of Trustees had a standing committee on the library which was the final authority in matters pertaining to the library, the building, and the administration. For over twenty years, however, it had never exercised its right, but had turned over its power to a library committee composed of the President of the University, the Comptroller (formerly the business manager), and the Librarian.

This committee originated in the 1880's when it was the custom to have the President and the business manager on the Board's standing committees. When this custom was abolished in the later 1880's, it was found necessary to have some authority on the ground in the interval between Board meetings, and so the funds each year were divided and the questions of policy and administration settled by this library committee of three. The same committee was continued by President Angier during his administration.

In 1905, an advisory library committee was appointed by vote of the Senate, which recommended only on the assignment of funds. This committee met in 1906 and 1907 for that purpose.

In October, 1907, the President appointed a committee from the Senate to consider and report on the method of assignment of library funds, and to make suggestions on the whole matter of library organization and administration. This committee reported to the Senate on April 17, 1908, and the report was presented to the Board and included in its minutes of April 23, 1908.

1. Annual Report of the Acting Librarian, 1907-08, p. 2-6.

The Librarian was a member of the Senate committee, "and while arguing for a smaller Senate standing committee on library administration, and while favoring less supervision over the librarian, the librarian gave his consent and vote for such a committee; being convinced that it is well suited to the university needs at the present time during the period of growth and development." Being something less than a prophet, the Librarian continued: "In later years when the growth shall be less rapid and the administration more a matter for an executive, it may seem wise to change this faculty supervision and leave the librarian the unrestricted head of his department."²

The Senate committee's recommendation was approved by the Board of Trustees at a meeting held on June 9, 1902. The recommendation included the following provisions:

First, that the following officers be constituted a committee on the apportionment of library funds for the purchase of books, periodicals and binding:

1. The President.
2. The Librarian.
- Three of the following officers:
 3. Professors.
 4. Chemists.
 5. Law.
 6. Literature and Arts.
 7. Science, and the
 8. Graduate School.

Second, that there be constituted a Senate standing committee on library administration and policy, consisting of the President and the Librarian and the seven members representing the following interests:

1. Agriculture.
2. Engineering.
3. Science.
4. Graduate School.
5. Library.
6. The languages, the literatures and the arts.
7. The philosophical and social sciences.

1. *Id.*, p. 5.

2. *Id.*, p. 5.

3. *Senate Council Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1902-03, p. 100-01.*

Among the duties of this committee shall be:--

1. To prepare for the use of the committee on a report, prior to its resignation of the funds, detailed estimates of the library needs of the various colleges, schools, and departments.
2. To consider and recommend to the trustees the methods of library administration and policy, such as:
 - Administration and policy.
 - Ordering and acquisitions.
 - Exchange of University publications.
 - Classification and cataloging.
 - Shelving, storing, and caring for books.
 - Admittance to the stack.
 - How and, or the loss of books.
 - Reference use.
 - Library building.
 - Library circulation.
 - Inter-library loans.
 - Relations with the library school.

In commenting on these provisions, the librarian in his next annual report¹ expressed himself vigorously:

In going over the list of items considered by the Committee, I have been struck with the fact that there is not a single item in the list which could not have been suggested to and considered by the Library Cabinet, with an satisfactory results as by a Senate Library Committee. In every case the Committee has had to work upon principles and has left the details to the library. Its only merit therefore has been that it is a body constituted with authority. It has been a convenient scape goat for the complaints of the faculty.

As mentioned in my report last year, this committee seems suited to the needs of the library during this period of growth, and as a safety valve for professorial wrath. I cannot believe however that it can exist very long. It is too large for effective work, sub-committees being already appointed; it takes up too much of the valuable time of professors in discussing detail work of the library; and the results are not worth the trouble...

Another unfortunate thing is that the extent of the power of this Committee is undefined, and the position of the librarian in relation to this committee is not distinct. Is the librarian the head of the library, or the academic freedom as the head of a department of the University; or is he responsible to a committee of his peers, is he only the executor of the committee's

1. Annual Report of the Librarian, 1908-1909, p. 11-12.

with only one vote!

These passionate comments no doubt were made without taking into consideration the fact that the committees were formed after an investigation which no doubt utilized the experience of other institutions in handling the same problem. There is no later evidence to indicate that in general the relations between the Librarian and the two senate committees were anything but amicable and mutually resourceful. Though the President did not regularly exercise his duties as a member of the Library Committee, throughout its various changes in membership, it became and continued to be a useful functioning body. Its recommendations for division of the annual appropriations were regularly submitted to and disposed of by the Committee on Apportionment. The latter body seldom made any alterations in the recommendations submitted to it. The Statutes of the University of 1936 provided only for the Senate Library Committee, which, in addition to its former duties, afterward annually reported also the apportionment of funds. The Librarian was customarily elected Secretary. The files of the minutes of its meetings were filled with descriptions of problems discussed and settled to the benefit of the library, the faculty and the departments of the University. The interest some of its members exercised in the development of plans and policies for the library was of immeasurable administrative assistance.

In order to bolster the Senate Library Committee whenever special investigations were needed, additional members of the Senate were appointed to serve temporarily. An example of such a special committee was the appointment by the President in 1930 of eight additional members to form a Committee of Fifteen to investigate and make recommendations for future development of the library. In a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, the President

1. Letter to Professor A. S. Worcester from Fred and E. C. Chase, November 14, 1930.

It has seemed to me, on consideration of the library situation here, that the time has come when we might well consider what kind of university library we want to build up during the next ten or fifteen years. Every university library is naturally stronger in some fields, because of the special interests and opportunities, than in others, and it has seemed to me that we might well make a study of what should be the major objectives for the next decade or so of the library of the University of Illinois.

I do not think the committee should interest itself in the main in the purchase of particular books or collections. The task that it seems to me it should perform is rather that of determining, as I have indicated above, what should be the major objectives of the University library...

May I add that I personally have very much that there may be included in this survey some study of how far the University library should assume, as one of its objectives, development as a cultural instrument in undergraduate life...

Evidence of the accomplishments of this committee in its assistance to the librarian was illustrative of its general purpose. Some of the problems considered had been frequently recurrent in reports of the librarian or heads of departments of the library staff.

The Committee, after several meetings, drew up its agenda and then appointed sub-committees to investigate and report on each item to be studied:

1. What fields should be intensively built up, if any?
2. Development of the library as an instrument of general culture.
3. The increase of University funds for the purchase of books and the collection of current material not obtainable through the Book Trade.
4. How to secure an endowment for the purchase of books and the support of the library.
5. Improvements in library equipment and service.
6. The problems involved in the proposed regional libraries.
7. Ways and means of binding our books in less time, possibly by the establishment of a bindery on the campus.

1. Loc. cit.

2. Illinois University. Minutes and Report of Special Committee on Library Program, 1931.

5. The advantages of securing the privileges of a depositary for the University of Illinois library.

The Committee held nine meetings, received reports from the various sub-committees, and presented its final report to the President on May 11th. The principal recommendations were summarized in the Annual Report of the Senate Committee on the Library:

1. The library should expand its collections chiefly in fields now represented by departments in the university. It is the sentiment of the committee that this should be done without prejudice to any new departments which may hereafter be established.
2. The Committee approved the report of a sub-committee...which recommended that, in addition to the section of the library now in the library building furnished for use as a "reading room", a detached room, such as Hall Library, which would hold about 2,500 books, should be used as an informal reading room. It suggested that this room should contain not only a collection of books for general reading but also some leading newspapers of the United States; that a competent person serve as an adviser to students in their use of the library; and that certain members of the faculty compile lists of books for reading.
3. The Committee approved the report of a sub-committee...that during the next fifteen or twenty years, in order that the needs of teaching and research should be adequately met, the libraries of the colleges located in Urbana should be increased to 250,000 volumes, the library in Champaign to 2,000,000 volumes, and that sufficient money be appropriated to be provided annually.
4. A sub-committee...recommended that gifts to the library from the organized alumni of the university should be encouraged; that special gifts of books from the alumni and other friends, or endowments for the development of the library should be encouraged; and that definite effort be made to secure such gifts and endowments. These recommendations were approved.
5. A sub-committee...considered the service and equipment of the library and recommended a number of major and minor improvements, practically all of which were approved.
6. The desirability of a library in the library building was urged by a sub-committee, and the recommendation was approved.
7. The proposal to designate a certain very few libraries in the

Middle West as regional research libraries, which should attempt to collect material intensively either in special subjects or in all subjects was considered; the probable effect on libraries in this region not so designated led the Committee to recommend further informal conferences on this matter before any designation is made.

- F. The Committee also recommended that the University of Illinois be given special advisory privileges for a library in the middle west, possibly for the University of Illinois library.

These findings provided both the librarian and the Senate Committee on the Library with guideposts for their progress in future development of the library.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH OF THE COLLECTION

The factors involved in the collection of materials for a large university library are varied and many: location of the institution; extent and intensity of the curriculum; extent and intensity of use; rise and fluctuation of appropriations for purchase and for staff; skill and inclination in seeking gifts and exchanges; success or failure in procuring endowments; personalities, ability, and interests of directors, advisors and the teaching faculty; extent and type of public interest and support. All these and more. The purpose of this chapter is to bring together evidence to show how some of these factors affected the growth of the library in Chicago.

In the April, 1915, issue of the Illini quarterly, F. A. S. Crury pointed with pride to the growth of a collection which in so short a time had reached a quarter of a million volumes. But he qualified:

"A quarter million volumes" sounds like a considerable number of items. They take considerable shelf room—seven miles or so—and 600,000 cents to look them. But when the wide range of subjects is considered and the varied lines of instruction and research are divided into this collection, each department seems only to have begun to collect the material which it needs. The library dwells by reason of the vastness of its field.

All of agriculture, all of engineering, all of science and useful arts (except medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, which have a separate library of 15,000 volumes in Chicago), all of literature and the humanities, all human knowledge in fact, save theology, must be represented in this library.

This is a broad field to cover. Specialization and concentration in thirty-five or fifty subjects need a large collection necessary. Nor will it do to compare Illinois with institutions which have no colleges of agriculture and engineering.

1. Crury, F. A. S. "The University Library at a Quarter Million Volumes." (In Illini quarterly at the University of Illinois: April, 1915, v. 7, no. 2, p. 66.)

Neither has Illinois a group of large libraries close at hand upon whose resources the investigator may draw, as is the case with Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania and others in or near large cities. Because of this wide range of interests and its isolation, the 300,000 volumes now at Illinois do not compare favorably with the equipment of other institutions nor with that needed for efficient instruction and research such as is expected of an institution offering such graduate work.

President James in a statement to the Board of Trustees at the meeting of June 7, 1914, had already stated forcefully:

It is safe to say that the University of Illinois library is most inadequate for the purposes which a university library ought to serve. He who in our faculty can today carry on a scientific investigation in any line without running up very soon against an absolutely impenetrable wall, because he has not access to the entire experience of the race and he is therefore groping blindly in whatever he is attempting to do; duplicating work which other men have done; attempting to do things which other men have demonstrated to be impossible...

The people of this state, whether for good or evil, located the University of Illinois in a village, 125 miles from any important collection of books. Looking generally, therefore, the library which is to quicken and sustain and fructify scholarship and investigation at the University of Illinois must be a library located upon the campus of the University.

The University should look forward to the accumulation of a collection of at least a million books as rapidly as is at all possible and at all consistent with due regard for other interests.

President James' pleadings bore fruit as will be evident from the following

The library was established at the very beginning of the institution. In 1867 the trustees bought 644 volumes with \$1.00 as a reprinter for that purpose, and so important did this purchase seem that Regent Gregory made personal selection of them in New York. But the library's haphazard growth only began after the erection of the first separate library building in 1867. Until 1877 no amount appropriated for books was higher than \$1500 per annum. With the occupancy of

1. *University of Illinois Library* 1867-1877.
2. 1877, pp. 11, 12.

the new building, the annual appropriation was made \$5,000 and this was increased year by year to \$25,000 in 1907, \$65,000 in 1915, \$90,000 in 1920, \$90,000 in 1921 and \$115,750 in 1924,¹ increased largely because of the serious and determined effort of the administration to make the library an important one. The result was naturally a rapid increase in the size of the library. The total number of volumes in 1904 was in the vicinity of 70,000, and by 1914 the number had increased fourfold.² By 1920 the total had climbed to 500,000, in 1925 to 725,000, in 1930 to 957,309, in 1935 to 1,315,000 and in 1940 to 1,545,600.

An important phase of this increase was not alone in the acquiring of books by purchase, but also in the development of a department of gifts and exchanges.

A special assistant was first appointed in 1907 to arrange for exchanges with learned societies and other institutions, both at home and abroad. The marked result was to increase the number of exchange items received from all in 1907

to 405 in 1908 after one year of work, and to 1743 in 1914.³ Constant attention was always necessary to keep alive an exchange relationship, but the results showed that in 1920, 954 items were received, 904 in 1925, 1743 in 1930, and 913 in 1940.⁴

An important item was exchange of doctor's dissertations, which in the case of German universities brought great returns.⁵

During the year 1931-32, the library sent 10,705 copies of 90 University of Illinois publications to libraries and other institutions on its gift or exchange lists; other offices on the campus in accordance with exchange arrangements made by the library, mailed 27,442 copies to 65 institutions. For exchanges of publications were arranged with 71

1. See Appendix I, Table II, Appropriations for library editions.

2. See Appendix I, Table I, Statistics of the library.

3. *Ibid.*, op. cit., p. 24.

4. See Appendix I, Table III, Volumes added to the library by gift and exchange.

5. *Ibid.*, op. cit., p. 29.

additional institutions, while exchanges were discontinued with 12.¹ During the year 1939-40, the library sent 16,749 copies of LHO University of Illinois publications, and other offices on the campus mailed 76,604 copies of 64 additional publications. New exchanges were arranged with 13 additional institutions and exchanges were discontinued with 21. Regular exchange of publications was in 1940 carried on with 1833 foreign and 1901 domestic institutions.²

By 1934, the library was on the mailing list of over 15,000 departments, bureaus, offices, corporations, societies, associations, institutions, etc., located in all parts of the world, though chiefly in the United States, to receive their current bulletins, reports, and other publications. As a sample of the sort of material thus gathered, during that year the library received 100 reports, etc., of Woman Land Banks; 65 reports and periodicals of state bar associations; 54 publications from associations of state officials, 280 volumes and pamphlets published by the State of Nebraska, most of them before 1900; 93 Louisiana state publications; 69 Arizona publications and 115 from Michigan; 262 from the city government of Torino, Italy; 187 from the Italian ministry of finance; and 88 from the Istituto centrale di statistica del regno d'Italia, in Rome.³

Gifts likewise increased through the systematic effort of the same department from 1500 in 1907 to 5240 in 1914; 3226 in 1920, 3968 in 1925, 7171 in 1935 and then, as was the case with exchanges, dropped in 1940 to 5082,⁴ no doubt because of the unrest in Europe.

Illinois did not have an accumulation of past ages, few gifts of worthless or undesirable material, and of course was for years able to buy only the books that were absolutely needed. Consequently, its stock was kept alive and up-to-

1. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1931-1932, p.5.

2. Report for 1932-1933, p.10.

3. Report for 1933-1934, p.11-12.

4. See appendix I, table III, Volumes added to the library by gift and exchange.

date. Often indeed the historical aspects of a subject were neglected while its technical and practical sides were developed. But with time and continued active purchase, these defects were remedied.

The manner of the rather uneven growth of the library was evident in view of the fact that each department had charge of the selection of books in its own field. Limited funds caused limited purchasing, and the books bought were along the line of study and research pursued by each department. Unequal development was the result, but another result was that Illinois built a practical working library bought with the present needs of the departments in mind.¹

After the Graduate School was reorganized in 1906, a special effort was made to develop certain fields for broad research, and appropriate library purchases were encouraged by the administration.

The acquisition of materials by purchase early led to refinements in the placement of orders which would assure the most complete coverage of the market. Special dealers who concentrated in certain subjects helped greatly in securing out-of-print books which were so essential to maintain and the literature of a field. Books were bought in every sort of way, as soon they might be secured; through book stores, library agents, second-hand dealers, direct from publishers, and donations on the part of professors—and even by residents of the University in travel abroad, as was the case in the purchase of the Gibber collection by President James when he was abroad in 1912. Large selections were made from catalogs of second-hand books, and frequently a long-distance bid by telephone or telegraph secured valuable material.

The flow of materials during World War I was considerably reduced, though at first it was only with Germany and Austria that there was anything more serious than mere delay. From then the only means of getting books and periodicals was by

1. *Ivory, op. cit.*, p. 61.

sail, all other lines of freight and express being almost entirely stopped. The French trade was handicapped by the shortage in clerks, since so many had gone to the war. Periodicals in all countries, however, kept up regular publication, but often in a greatly reduced size for each issue. The English trade suffered least; and shipments, both freight and sail, were almost normal. The British Embassy issued to the library a number of permits for the importation of books from Germany, and by the end of 1916 four such shipments had been received.

Among the outstanding features of the library as a whole was its collection of serials, covering not only periodicals, but annuals and reports. In 1911 a list of these was printed at which ran to over 7,000 titles. By 1924, over 9,000 were being received currently in addition to the completed sets already in the library. The quantity of material resulting from systematic effort and concentration by specially trained bibliographers was enormous. It was in 1903 that the first money was definitely assigned for the purchase of "sets", and annual reports since then consistently showed increasing expenditures. Regular appropriations were not sufficient to purchase items which often were requisite to the research of various departments, and special appropriations were provided. For example, in February, 1911, the purchase of Graduate Sets from equipment money was authorized; and by the end of the summer, purchases were completed at an expenditure of \$30,792.90. As a consequence of this sort of buying and through exchange, the library became especially strong in its serial holdings, notably in agriculture, political economy, education, railroad administration, science engineering, and general periodicals.

More systematic buying was possible after the year 1924-25 when the library

1. Brury, op. cit., p.71.

2. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1915-1916, p.3.

3. Herron, A. H., op. cit., p.31.

4. Brury, op. cit., p.72.

5. Order department. Annual Report, 1912, p.2.

started cooperating with over forty other large libraries of the United States and Canada in compiling a Union List of Serials, which showed the exact volumes of each serial in each library. The book-trade conditions brought about by the publication of this list made it seem best to reduce greatly the annual appropriation of special assignments for purchases and increase correspondingly the assignment for "General sets".¹

Resources for the study of American history were developed naturally for the west and for Illinois in particular. The presence on the faculty of outstanding Lincoln scholars contributed immeasurably to the acquisition of collections supporting their research. Concentration also included interest in early western travel and rare eighteenth century items, such as copies of manuscripts and original maps. The Eddy collection of transcripts alone comprised about 1000 documents and related to Illinois political and social history from 1818 to 1850.² There was full representation of colonial records, publications of state historical societies, and transcripts of many rare documents from Albany, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. Large and systematic purchases of materials for the study of Latin American history and economics resulted in the building up of a considerable body of standard legislative acts and other publications in this field.

One of the strongest collections in the library was that in the field of agricultural literature. The University used for many years the books of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which was located on the campus. In the spring of 1894, the station transferred its library to the University, and continued its subscriptions to periodicals to be added to the files.³ With the assistance of funds made available through the various governmental grants to land grant

1. Senate Committee on the Library. Annual Report for 1924-1925, p. 7-8.

2. Letter from Charles O. Lincoln to F. W. Fisher dated December 14, 1916.

3. Report of the Land Librarian, 1877-1894, p. 7.

colleges, the holdings in agricultural literature became increasingly strong, featuring the publications of the agricultural experiment stations, herd and flock and stud registers of pedigreed stock, the study of soils, animal nutrition, landscape gardening and horticulture, and contained large files and current receipts of agricultural magazines from all over the world. Impetus to the collection of these materials was given by the opening in 1913 of the agricultural reading room, and the appointment of a professional librarian in November, 1915. ¹

Building up the holdings of newspapers became a special activity. To provide material for the study of contemporary Illinois history, the files of over two hundred newspapers of the state were secured and bound, starting with 1910. ² In June, 1924, current issues of 554 newspapers were received and cared for, over half of them being published in Illinois. The foreign language press of the United States was represented by 175 daily and weekly newspapers. ³ In 1940, the library received regularly 116 newspapers published in twenty-six foreign languages, thirty of which were published in Illinois and eighty in other parts of the United States. ⁴ Photostatic copies of files of early American newspapers were made as they became available. ⁵

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of the newspaper collection was that of publications of camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Special effort was made to collect as many of these as possible from camps in all parts of the country, and the library holdings were perhaps not equalled elsewhere in total number.

The library contained extensive holdings in the field of municipal documents, embracing municipal charters, ordinances and reports, both of American cities and those in foreign countries. The library started concentrating on the collection

1. Report of the Librarian of the University of Illinois, 1915-1916.

2. Daily Illinois, March 21, 1927.

3. Annual Reports for the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1924. The University Library. (Typed statement on file in the Director's Office)

4. Annals of the Librarian Division, 1940, p. 22.

5. Events Committed on the Library. Report for 1927-1928, p. 4.

¹
 in November of 1930. From then until April, 1931, eight hundred form cards were sent and in response to this effort 2,235 publications were received. Of this number, 2,010 were city reports and 225 were separate publications on municipal questions. The total number of municipal publications received for the year was 2,599, and out of this number 2,235 were received between November and April, the period when the request cards were being sent. For the year May, 1931-April, 1932, nine hundred request cards were sent, and approximately 2,075 publications received. Of this number, 1,163 were continuations and 896 separate publications.

At the end of the year 1931-32, the collection of the official publications of municipalities in the library numbered about 32,000 reports, charters and ordinances issued by over 3,000 American and 300 foreign municipalities, and more or less complete files of about fifty municipal periodicals. Systematic attempts continued to secure current publications, especially of Illinois municipalities.

Through the activities of a committee of the American Library Association during the year 1936-37, ² arrangements were made to film, during the next few years, the books in English in the British Museum printed before 1550. The library subscribed informally for these films. ³ During the year 1937-38, the library received approximately 100,000 pages on films and had the expectation of receiving a similar amount in years to follow. A regular feature of the service of the library had long been to arrange for the photographing of manuscripts in distant libraries, and during the 1930's became increasingly important. Most of the photographs were purchased for immediate use by members of the faculty, but scholars in other universities were permitted to borrow them by interlibrary loan. These photographs were on permanent photographic paper, or were mounted on cloth,

1. Illinois University Library. Publications for Municipalities. (Typed statement on file in the Director's office)
2. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1936-1937. p. 5.
3. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1937-1938. p. 5.

and all were bound and added greatly to the permanent resources.¹

As early as 1900, an attempt was made to complete the files of the catalogs of state universities and leading colleges of the United States. After that time, one of the regular activities of the Exchange Division was to keep up-to-date the files of both domestic and foreign college catalogs. These catalogs were kept together as a special collection, arranged in alphabetical order and housed in the main library.

Illustrative of the influence on the building up of the collection in specific fields was the collaboration shown between the Graduate School, Professors Harris Fletcher and T. A. Baldwin of the English Department, and the Librarian. Through this collaboration could be traced both influences on the personnel policy of the Library and the development of a collection eventually to be housed separately as the Seventeenth Century Room.

When Edwin L. Windsor became Librarian in August of 1909, the University faculty numbered 430 and the undergraduate student body 4600. The library contained 142,804 volumes and had a permanent staff of thirty-four with some temporary assistants. He laid down a threefold policy of buying:²

1. The purchase of books for the use of the undergraduate students, reserved for courses, collateral reading and those titles generally to be found in any good undergraduate college library.

2. The purchase of materials for the study and research of the faculty and graduate students. Mr. Windsor's policy was to support the research of scholars who had established a reputation for scholarly research, and also that of promising young people by getting all of the material they needed as far as library book funds would permit. No attempt was made to round out collections, but by

1. *Ibid.*, p.5.

2. From a statement prepared by Miss William A. Server, Acquisition Librarian, January 29, 1947.

continuous and sympathetic support of research workers in many fields and periods he gradually built up many good and noteworthy collections.

3. To purchase sets of scholarly and scientific journals, publications of learned and scientific societies and weeklies and with the backing and active help of President James, the purchase of private libraries. He had the backing of later presidents also for such purposes, but with the exception of President James, the purchase was initiated by the librarian or a faculty member and then approved by the President. Many important sets were purchased in days early in the century at prices which would later have seemed ridiculously low and complete sets of some of these titles rarely later came on the market. If so, prices were prohibitive. Also purchased were monumental and scholarly separate works. The Board of the Rotary Testament made the statement in 1906 that the library had all of the standard and backlog books and sets in Rotary, and that from then on, buying would be concentrated in the unusual works.¹

No attempt was made to buy "rare" books. The policy was laid down that no book should be bought just because it was a collector's item, as such purchases were not within the province of a library supported by state funds. The contents of the book and its need for study and research were the deciding factors. That policy was adhered to, though the interpretation of it broadened to include completing a set of first editions of works of an author when the library had all the other firsts of the titles published by an author, or of a group of books in a limited field such as early rhetoric books and other school books studied in Shakespeare's day.²

During the course of the years, a good number of early printed and rare books were added to the library, including some incunabula with no thought of having a rare book room. The most valuable of these books were kept in a safe, or vault,

1. loc. cit.

2. loc. cit.

and an "L" was prefixed to the call number on catalog cards. Some were sent to the general stacks. Some were kept behind locked doors in departmental libraries.

In 1925, F. A. Maldwin joined the faculty of the University with a well-planned program of research on Chaucer, one which he anticipated would take thirty years to complete. In 1926, Harris Fletcher came with a similar program planned for research on Milton.

Professor Maldwin, on November 5, 1930, addressed to F. A. Lindsay an informal memorandum which he headed "Thinking on Paper", the substance of which is so indicative of what far-reaching effects on the library a well-planned and well-expressed program can have that it bears setting here:

It occurs to me that a conspectus of the needs in my own particular field of Renaissance drama will be typical of the situation to which all fields of English literature must eventually come. Renaissance drama, more specifically Shakespeare, is probably the oldest field of research in English literature, and certainly the most intensely worked. It is fit, therefore, to show us more about the needs of research in English than can any other field. Especially have we arrived at the stage where we can see further into the eventual philosophy of what must be than can others. Our greatest lesson, perhaps, is that eventually everything is connected with everything else; that nothing can be studied completely merely in its elements, since it exists with, and interacts with many other things, and these interactions are as much a part of the organism as anything that is within it.

We have found that to understand Shakespeare, we must understand Elizabethan drama, which called for an understanding of Renaissance drama, national and European, medieval drama, and eventually of all preceding drama. Nor have we been able to confine our attention to drama, for we have found that drama has close connection with all other forms of literature, reflecting the same thoughts and movements. We are thus forced to correlate it with European literature, and in a sense with world literature, both contemporary with it and preceding it. But the end is not yet, for literature can not be understood apart from life, and we must understand art, philosophy, religion, politics, everything. In other words, research in the humanities must take into consideration everything that is human. No other relationship or method is vital. Only proper study of man is man.

It ought to be at once evident that my research needs overlap

and are especially happy with the work of some of our present
members here in the Renaissance. In the Department of English we
have a series with some of the best literature in the world, some
of Professor Jones in French, and Professor Fletcher in Italian.
Besides, Professor Finney working on Latin, does some work in the
field, and as does Mr. Waite working on the courtier. As a matter
of fact, a worker in any later period will find it necessary sooner
or later to trace something from the Renaissance, particularly from
France, Spain or Italy. This is the parent field of the all.

Finally, I rely heavily upon History, where Professor Ficht
can count on my full aid and sympathy, for whatever it is worth.
Practically all students of the history of North America in its
beginnings want to look to the historical literature of this period.
For other literatures of the period, the Italian is fundamental,
where Professor Van Dine is our representative, the French and the
German only less so, though we have no representative of the French, but
Professor Brooks in German. Spanish is somewhat more distant
influential, where again Professor Van Dine represents the field.
There are numerous others on our faculty who are less concerned in
this field, and there ought to be more. For instance, Professor
Payne is interested in a slightly different direction, and is buying educational
treatises and texts in the field. Incidentally, the matter of education
is practically a virgin field, and must soon be developed. Even
more true is this of the whole pre-Renaissance philosophical background,
where Professor Brady of Stanford is now arousing some interest.

It ought to be evident, it is at least, that no man in the humanities
can or ought to confine his research to any narrow limits. His proper
subject is man in society, and unless he can show the relation of his
findings to that subject, he is not likely to be very fruitful. How-
ever may be true of research, research in the humanities eventually
knows no departmental bounds. Especially is this true of literature
where one has attempted to mirror himself in all his completeness of
interest. In some way, I am a selfishly obliged to get access to these
materials.

The library cannot pick up these materials in a day, a year, or
five years. But systematic collection over the next twenty-five or thirty
years...can give us one of the greatest libraries of Renaissance
literature and life in the world. This cannot be done by an individual,
but must be done by the cooperating group, each playing intelligently
and purposefully his particular part of the game...

For current literature, therefore, I must attempt to see that our
library gets within three or four years of publication at least the
important items in the Renaissance bibliography under all headings.
My usual desire is to get the most important ones in the English field
at once, through the English hand. Certain others are worth having,
but not worth the price charged...I do not attempt to get current
things in other fields, as history, foreign languages, etc. Instead,
I think around to the interested representatives in these fields by
library cards or personally if the chance offers that we ought to have
certain things...

But all this is clumsy, ineffective, and consumes too much of my time. I think the whole Renaissance group could be better off if we had one or more well informed buyers of Renaissance material in the library staff, through whom we could cooperate in procuring the needed materials. This librarian could keep an eye upon our needs as a group, and would enable us to cooperate without such a needless waste of time...

Besides correct listing, I must try to fill in the worst gaps of the past. Naturally, I began at the heart of my library with editions of Shakespeare. We now have facsimiles of the folios and quartos, and also nearly all the principal editions of his works. A few modern alleged principal editions have not yet been added because I have grave doubts that they will stand the test of time...

At the same time I am trying to find and fill the worst gaps in the critical material upon these dramatists. No phase of that work has been summed up recently by Sir Edmund Chambers on the Elsinbethan stage. By the end of this year I expect to have cards for all the items listed there which we do not have. It ought to have been possible to turn these bibliographies over to some reasonably intelligent clerk to check systematically, and to send cards for what we do not have. These cards ought then to be turned over to our proposed Renaissance librarian, who could pick up the books as they came to market. For there is no other way of getting them. It is simply impossible to put in an order and let it be at that...

Further to illustrate the collaboration and cooperative planning, Professor Fletcher prepared a statement on October 25, 1941, entitled "The Concentration on Buying Renaissance Books at Illinois", which contained, in part, the following information:

About 1930, I first began to generalize and elaborate on the kind of book buying program that would be adequate to take care of the needs of my own work and that of my graduate students at Illinois. Prior to that time, I had already secured the more obvious needs for the production of two monographs...and a book...which appeared in 1929 and 1930. But the production of these also made clear to me and to the library, exactly where we were strongest and where we were weakest in our holdings of various materials connected with Milton. After many consultations and conferences, especially with L. L. Anderson, I decided that it would simplify matters considerably if a decision was made early to concentrate on securing, but yield content directly with Milton. In this objective in mind, and in 1930, I began to seek to acquire material according to a definite plan instead of trying to secure single items as the need for them separately arose. The result was that early in the decade of the 1930s, various divisions of the University, especially the library, the Graduate Research Board and the dean of the Graduate School, and the department of English, were made aware of my needs and program, and each contributed greatly to the development of a definite program of book buying.

About 1914, -see cancelled called the first of several meetings of persons interested in old books of various periods. The first of these meetings resulted in a working agreement and acknowledgment of the group that there should be a concentration of old book buying in the period from 1500 to 1700. One or two later meetings dealt with such questions as innumerable, "width and depth" of such a program centered about literary needs, the place of old scientific books in such a program and various other broad problems of like nature.

From these meetings and discussions, I gradually formulated plans that have been very successfully carried out. I first of all decided that as far as my own demands on the library were concerned, I should base all of them on Milton material. In the same fashion, I would, could, and did support Professor T. W. Baldwin in his demands for books which he primarily thinks of as of importance in connection with Shakespeare, but which to me represent only ramifications of Milton material...

One or two points should be especially noted. As our holdings in works by and about Milton became significant and near completion, it should be carefully realized by all persons concerned that we are then confronted by a difficult and special problem. Using the Milton book material as an illustration, we began buying the commoner and cheaper items in great quantity and at first with little difficulty. Consequently, the unit cost of the early purchases was relatively low and occasioned no concern on the part of anyone. As the collection grew, most of the more readily available material was acquired, and it soon thereafter became evident that the unit cost of further acquisitions would steadily rise...

The notable outcome of the concentration on acquiring material connected...with the study of Milton has been that in volume, the buying scarcely concentrated on Milton at all any more. Rather, as the outline of the fields in which purchases have been and are being made indicates, the whole project is really the buying of books of all kinds belonging to the seventeenth period, or roughly...of almost all fields of printed material from 1500 to 1700, with some types of material intensely concentrated in the period 1500-1700. It should be noted at this point that if the name Shakespeare were substituted above wherever the name Milton occurs, this report would suffice for the buying interests of Professor T. W. Baldwin, and if the name of a period were so substituted, only two names of the period would need to be changed in order to take care of those persons ordering most out of print books.

Professor Fletcher and Professor Baldwin year after year continued to search every second-hand dealer's catalog received in the Order Department which gave any promise of items in their fields, not only in literature but in husbandry, medicine, early science, etc. Many items were purchased from dealers outside London, when prices were much lower than London prices, though London dealers were not neglected. Professor Baldwin searched all over London when he went

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abroad.

The more obvious outgrowths of the progress of these two members of the faculty were readily recognizable. Specially trained bibliographers in the Order Department were assigned to work as suggested by Professor Baldwin in his memorandum to Mr. Windsor. By 1933, there were two who did little besides check second-hand catalogs, and this activity went on for several years. Materials which could not be purchased were filmed, and for Professor Fletcher's research alone, films were made of everything that could be found anywhere of poetical works published anywhere in the world during Milton's lifetime.²

The materials gathered through this concentrated buying were first kept in the studies of the professors in the library,³ but in the fall of 1937 the collection was brought together in what was called the Seventeenth Century Room. About 5,700 books, pamphlets, and photostats, pertaining principally to editions of Milton's works, were placed in a small reading room on the fourth floor of the library where it was available for use by graduate students and faculty members who were interested in that particular period. Lack of space prevented shelving all the material in this room, but plans for enlargement were made when space became available.⁴

The library never backed major research programs until the Graduate School approved them. The Librarian and the Dean of the Graduate School were in constant communication. The effect of their cooperation with major research programs and the influence of scholars themselves on the library were major determinants in expenditure of funds available, policy of book buying, personnel requirements which the library had to meet and stimulation in general of the use of printed

1. Carver, op. cit.

2. Interview with Miss Isabel Grant, August 9, 1949. Urbana, Illinois.

3. Loc. cit.

4. Joint Committee on the Library. Report for 1937-1938, p.16.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Special collections compose an impressive part of the total accumulation of books of the library. These have been acquired by gift of their owners or the heirs of estates and by purchase through general or special appropriations. These collections were not always maintained intact because of the difficulties involved in shelving and making them most easily available in the fields to which they pertained. It became the policy to place the materials where they would be most effectively used and to maintain their identity through use of specially designed book plates for each separate collection. This section brings together descriptions of the outstanding collections and libraries acquired between 1877 and 1940.

Arthur William Fisher Collection

In 1904 the University received as a gift the library of the late member of the faculty, Professor Arthur William Fisher. This library of chemistry materials consisted of 304 volumes and 544 pamphlets.¹

Gustav Karsten Collection

In 1904 the library of French and German philology and literature of the late Professor Gustav Karsten was presented to the University by Mrs. Karsten.²

Wilhelm Collection

The University Library in 1905 purchased the Karl Weitzsaecker collection of library economy, containing 950 items. Dr. Weitzsaecker was librarian of Göttingen University, and his collection formed the basis of the library of the Library³

1. Annual Report of the End Librarian, 1900-1904, p. 141.

2. Illinois University. History of the Library, 1910, p. 11.

3. Daily Illini, March 15, 1927.

school.

John Starr Stewart Collection of Bookplates

In 1907, Mr. John Starr Stewart, of Springfield, Illinois, presented as a gift his collection of 243 bookplates, including many of value because of their owner, engraver or style. To this collection additions have since been made by collectors from all over the world, mostly through gift or exchange for plates printed by the library for identifying its various collections.

Wilhelm Bittenberger Collection

The opportunity to purchase a good working classical collection for the library at a reasonable price moved the Board of Trustees of the University to make available \$2,900 for acquisition of the collection of the late professor Wilhelm Bittenberger in 1907. The Graduate School purchased the entire library of 5,600 items. The Illini on November 1, 1907, published a description of the purchase:

Wilhelm Bittenberger was for thirty-two years professor of Classical Philology at the University of Halle and was a large contributor to the Corpus Inscriptionum (sic) Atticarum. Since his interests were so largely along the line of epigraphy his library is rich in epigraphical and paleographical works and is especially valuable from this point of view. At the same time it covers very completely the wide field of classical philology, containing works in the several departments of grammar of the Indo-European languages, comparative literature, history of ancient peoples, chronology, philology, history of art, history of literature, geography and chronology. The works of both the Greek and Latin poets and prose-writers are abundantly represented by the best of the older complete editions and the more recent special works. The library contains also a collection of between four and five thousand theses and dissertations in the field of classical philology. And, in addition, the library is not one

1. University of Illinois State Library School. (In Illinois Library, 1907, v.31, p. 30)
2. Quarterly Bulletin of the Board of Trustees, 1906-07, p. 356.
3. Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, 1906-07, p. 30

which has been allowed to deteriorate because of disuse, but in the library of a man who was continually at work till the time of his death. It was, therefore, constantly increased and contains the most carefully selected mass of material in the student in the field of study for which it was gathered.

German Collection

The University in 1909 purchased a valuable collection in the entire library of the late Moritz Heyne, professor of German philology at the University of Göttingen. The cost was 18,000 marks. The Illini of April 4, 1909, reported:

Professor Heyne was one of the continuators of the famous German dictionary of the Grimm brothers, and as such he collected a wonderful library comprising the documents of all periods of German literature, all the grammatical works and books on German and general philology, and all the dictionaries of the various dialects of the German language since the fifteenth century. These latter books are very rare, but the library contains several hundred of them. Besides the works on German literature, there are many books on the Anglo-German language, Professor Heyne having been the editor of "Monatlich." There are also many books on Old Norse, Dutch, and other Germanic dialects. One of the great features of the Heyne library is the books on the history of German civilization, for as the author of the famous work on "German Antiquities," such as the German house, etc., Professor Heyne collected many rare books on these subjects.

The collection consists of from five to six thousand volumes, and is on the whole one of the richest and most many-sided which have been brought to this country from Germany, and will do much, as Professor Koebel expresses it, to make the University of Illinois one of the centers of Germanic studies in America.

B'nai B'rith Fund

In 1912, District No. 6 of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith presented to the University a contribution toward the formation of a B'nai B'rith library of Jewish literature, to illustrate the activities of the Jewish people in furthering the progress of civilization. This gift was repeated annually. Lists of purchases from this fund were from time to time made public, such as the material

1. Daily Illini, March 13, 1927.

having been acquired at the request of Professor Harris Fletcher in his researches into the influences of Jewish writings on Milton. On October 10, 1930, Professor Fletcher prepared a statement which defines the place of Jewish literature in the University library:

Some years ago a pamphlet appeared which listed about 1500 titles of books of Jewish interest in the University library. Since that time, considerable quantities of Jewish works have been added to the library. We possess a number of interesting texts of the Talmud, and the most important edition of the Babylonian Talmud. Thus, we have three different editions of the great rabbinical Bible, namely, the Venice edition of 1617, the Buxtorf edition of 1619-20; and the Warsaw edition published about the middle of the 18th century by Russian Jews. This last, printed on very poor paper, is sadly in need of replacement.

Of the various divisions of the Old Testament of its separate books, we possess many rare and important editions, especially of the 16th and 17th centuries. Only two or three years ago, the library from its regular funds and without other financial aid purchased about a thousand dollars worth of such material, obtaining a number of early printed Bibles, costly, rare, and much sought after.

We have the great Vilna edition of the Mishnah, and a few minor editions, including most of the translations, chiefly in German.

Our Talmudical material is not large, consisting of one good edition of the text, most of the Ar. Lich, Roman, and French translations, and a few of the better known treatises on the Talmud. At Illinois has never harbored and perhaps never will harbor a great Talmudical scholar, and the need for more material in this field than we possess has never become acute.

Rabbinistic material, as might be expected in a general library, is almost entirely lacking, except for much legislation and a few treatises on the subject. We have very few of the items contained in Sholem's standard bibliography on the Talmud.

Our collection of the important lexicons and grammars for Biblical Hebrew, Aramaic, and rabbinical and Talmudic Hebrew has grown very largely in the past 5 years.

We have also added many of the works written by Christian scholars concerning the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, the Talmud, the Jewish ceremonies, law, customs, etc., such as the

1. Fletcher, Harris. "Jewish Literature in the Library of the University of Illinois." (in file in the University of Illinois library)

works of the first two Buntorfs, John Lightfoot, Pococke, Poole, Ireland, and other scholars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Many of these early items in our library are virtually unique in this country, and several of them are actually so. This, of course, is remarkable solely because Illinois is not a center for Jewish or Semitic scholarship, and our Semitic collection should never be compared with such a collection as that of the Hebrew Union Seminary. Of later Jewish works, and of works of Jewish interest, we possess many of the outstanding English and German works, but not enough to boast about them. Of the vast quantity of such works by Jew and Christian that appeared in the 19th century, and are still appearing, we possess only a small fraction, for such works are usually found only in theological centers, Jewish or Christian.

On the whole, Illinois possesses the beginnings of a general Jewish collection of which any large general library such as our own may well be proud, and of which we may continue to be proud, provided additions continue to be made with discrimination and regularity.

Recent Collection

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During a visit to Germany in 1912, President James purchased for the University the rich collection of books bearing on the Romance languages and literatures gathered by Gustav Gröber, the late Professor of Romance Philology in the University of Strasbourg. Negotiations for the purchase of the library were begun through Assistant Professor J. S. Beck, of the University of Illinois, who had been one of Professor Gröber's favorite students. Professor Gröber, who was widely known as writer of the Rechts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche and of the Frankreich als romanische Philologie, was celebrated for the encyclopedic breadth of his interests, which were clearly reflected in the titles of the 6,267 volumes and pamphlets comprising his library. There was not a language or important dialect in the Romance field which was not adequately represented in the collection, while general linguistics, the classical literatures, English, Germanic, and other subjects contributed many valuable works. The library was particularly rich in linguistics and in Provençal and Italian literature.

Especially noteworthy was the splendid collection of pamphlets included, which it would have been practically impossible to duplicate except by purchase of some similar private library. Because of Professor Luther's recognized position as one of the first Romance scholars in the world, he received during a period of more than thirty years practically every brochure published in Germany treating of Romance topics. It would be almost impossible to catalogue the body of dissertations and other studies thus accumulated. The acquisition of the collection nearly doubled the number of books in the Romance library of the University at the time, and made it an important center of Romance material.

Aron Collection

In 1913, the Board of Trustees authorized the purchase of the collection of H. Aron, of Berlin University, together with the Volzon collection, for not more than \$20,500.¹ The Aron library contained 5,666 volumes and 13,606 pamphlets.² The most complete description of the collection was in the statement made by Dr. R. W. Drechsler of Berlin-Institute, Berlin, dated March 30, 1911:³

Dr. Aron's library which I had occasion to examine together with Professor Gaston on March 15th, bears throughout the marks of quite an exceptional scholarly collection of educational documents, representing as it does the life-work of a professional student and lover of pedagogy. It has been the collector's endeavor to gather systematically firsthand evidence of all great movements in European, especially German elementary education from Luther and Comenius to the present day. First editions (several unics) of Freising, Luther's, Castellazzi's and Voebel's fundamental treatises, a set of all editions of the first German "Reihen" (elementary readers), exhaustive material for the history of "German" (pyramidian) and the juvenile science and literature in Germany, a large set of 17th and 18th century songs and atlases, numerous autographs and portraits of prominent educators, rare hymnbooks and interesting juvenilia are among the gems of this collection. An account of the collector's constant connection with practical teaching in the Berlin schools, most of the pedagogical departments are kept up to date. The condition of all the older texts in their beautiful original bindings in leather or vellum is unusually good; the newer bindings have been executed

1. Annals - Monthly Record... of the Board of Trustees, 1913-14, p. 171.

2. Annals, March 17, 1914.

3. Statement by R. W. Drechsler on file in the University of Illinois Library.

with the true taste of a bibliophile.

Taken as a whole, this library offers unique chances for the scientific study of the development of the history of education, especially German pedagogy, from the original sources, the value of many of which has been recognized by several leading centers...

Wahlen Collection

In 1913, the University purchased the library of the late Johannes Wahlen, for many years professor of Classical Philology at the University of Berlin. The published catalog of this valuable private collection contained 5,735 titles, or about 900 volumes and pamphlets. After selecting titles already owned by the University, there remained 4,241 dissertations, small texts, editions, programs and the like, for the Classical library.

During the summer of 1914, there was further addition of a large collection of pamphlets and dissertations, gathered together by one of the book dealers of Germany, amounting in gross to 17,000 items. After the deduction of duplicates and reprints, 13,751 items were left to be added to the library. Together with the Wahlen Collection, the accretions in the form of pamphlets amounted to 17,992. These were arranged in alphabetical order, and a brief author card was put out and the files in departmental library pending complete cataloging. They were thus saved from the reputation "pamphlet pit" and were available for immediate use. Their addition brought the Classical collections of the University library to something over 36,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Cavazza Collection

The Board of Trustees in 1919 authorized the expenditure out of the regular book budget of \$25,000 for the purchase of the library of the late Conte Antonio Cavazza Benignelli di Cavazza, of Ravia, Italy, who died on April 5, 1913. The library was purchased from his heirs and was one of the valuable foreign

L. Cavazza to the Univ. of Chicago. L. Cavazza to the Univ. of Chicago. [April 5, 1914]

collections acquired by American universities in recent years. It contained over 40,000 volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts. The total cost amounted to \$17,000.00.

Count Cavagna was the last of a family which dated from 1113. He was born in Alessandria, Piedmont, on August 15, 1842, into a noble family and in 1853 was adopted by his cousin Antonio Camigliani, Conte de Saliciana, and added the name Camigliani to his own name Cavagna.

He enlisted in the army which fought for the unification of Italy. He was educated in Milan and studied law in the Universities of Bologna, Pavia and Rome, and from the University Pontificia in Rome received the laurea in juris in 1871.

Count Cavagna was especially interested in local Italian history, genealogies of Italian families and the renaissance of art and architecture in Italy. He was in public life from 1875, when he was name councillor and assessor of the city of Voghera. He was a member of various societies, scientific, archaeological, dramatic, historical, pedagogical, and agricultural; of academies of painting and of philosophy, and of geographical institutions, as well as associations for the help and improvement of rural conditions.

He was also a writer, and his 161 publications can be divided into six fields: studies in art, historical writings, memoirs of family heraldic character, bibliographical catalogue of his own library and archives, publications pertaining to his own life as a public administrator, and his minor writings.

The library of Count Cavagna was collected little by little by the Count himself from 1862 until his death in 1913. His passion as a bibliophile led to the building of a collection which reflected the breadth of his particular interests: local Italian history, law, economics, especially banks and banking,

1. Senate Committee on the Library, Report for 1922-23, p.1.
2. Summary condensed from Denton, John Maria. "The Cavagna library at the University of Illinois." (In Bibliographical Society of America. Program. 1925, v.19, p.66-72)

architecture, fine arts, archaeology, chivalry, biography, genealogy, and Italian academies and universities. Besides the books and manuscripts and pamphlets, there were several thousand maps, ancient and modern. It was primarily a library for research, mostly in Italian, but containing many French editions of Italian works, Italian editions of French works, Latin works, and Italian translations from the Latin. There were also some German works.

Random sampling would give an idea of the content of the collection.

History was the strongest subject. The period covered was from the time of ancient Rome down to 1940, with particular emphasis on local history. Annals furnished valuable local municipal and historical material. The ecclesiastical history of the various communes was well represented. Originals and transcripts of manuscripts dealt with the history of different towns, with investitures, with legal acts and with genealogies of families--to some of which documents original seals remained attached. One of the earliest documents, dated 1116, was an original parchment of Henry V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Maps were mounted on linen cloth and placed in cardboard holders. There were a few incunables and many books printed before 1500. Material on municipal government included acts of provincial councils, communal councils and financial statements showing economic conditions. Biographies were of individuals and families, dictionaries, and according to subject, such as architects, painters, sculptors and authors.

Materials in architecture included books and folios of plates on civil and religious architecture, palaces, bridge construction, and military architecture. There was special emphasis on the Milan Cathedral and Certosa di Pavia. There were many books on military costume, costumes of religious orders, and costumes of all people. From this survey, it is evident that a stimulus addition of this collection would provide for researches in Italian language, history, architecture, etc.

Battenmann Collection

In 1913, the University purchased the private library of Dr. Heinrich A. Battenmann, of Cincinnati. He had for fifty years been building up his collection of books by purchase and otherwise in order to further his studies, which were chiefly concerned with the history of Germany in America and the development of German culture in the new world. The library contained about 7,000 volumes, besides pamphlets, unusual numbers of periodicals, and several filing boxes full of manuscript letters and papers. It was especially rich in works relating to the early history of various sections of America in which German settlements were made, and included many books of early travel and explorations. Notable among these latter were eleven volumes of De Bry's Relation, a nearly complete set of the German edition.

Among the early printed books was an incunabulum, Reineck und Meinel, Munich, 1484, and in addition two volumes printed in the sixteenth century. Two of the treasures were an apparently complete file of Der deutsche Jäger, Cincinnati, 1869-1887, of which Dr. Battenmann was an editor, and a file of Hesselschiff's Like and Love Ball. The latter file belonged at one time, so it was said, to Governor Schermerhorn, of Illinois.

In Anklam, Germany, a tablet in Dr. Battenmann's honor was placed in the house in which he was born in 1821. When he was thirteen years of age, he came to America, the family settled in Cincinnati, and he was afterward identified with that city. The published works of Dr. Battenmann filled thirteen volumes and were the best evidence that his library was not that of a mere collector of books, but of a user of them. His grandson, Dr. H. A. Battenmann, of New York City, designed and presented to the University Library a special bookplate to be put into each of the books.

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1. From a descriptive statement, "Battenmann Library", typed and on file in the University of Illinois Library.

The addition to the library of so large a collection of books on German-American history was directly in line with the desire of the University to gather together material for the study of the different racial and national elements in the population.

H. C. Greene Collection

In 1915, Professor Ivaris H. Greene presented to the University Library 219 volumes of books and newspapers relating to Japan, which formed a part of the library of his father, Dr. H. C. Greene, long a resident of Japan.¹ Of the 219 volumes, 46 constituted a file of the Japan Daily Mail, Yokohama, Japan, from July, 1890 to June, 1913, complete except for a few numbers. Aside from this newspaper file, most of the books were in the Japanese language, and some were old and rare.²

Additional information about the collection was found in a letter from Dr. Ivaris H. Greene to his brother, Roger, written from Tokyo on October 7, 1913:³

The Japan Mail is very valuable, extending as it does, practically in complete form, through the period of the inauguration of constitutional government, or rather parliamentary government, the China-Japan War, treaty revision, the Korean troubles in China, the Russo-Japanese War, etc., up to the middle of 1913. As Captain Winkley died last fall, the year 1912 may be said to bring the series to a logical conclusion. The Transactions of the Asiatic Society are not absolutely complete, but are nearly so. The War last was a short-lived English journal which father helped at the beginning. Its files are also complete, with a few exceptions, so far as it goes. Some of the Japanese books are privately published and a few are old and rare.

Carl Martin Jensen Collection

In 1915, President James presented a collection of materials relating to statistics and similar subjects as a memorial to his son, Carl Martin Jensen.⁴

1. Daily Mail, March 13, 1927.

2. Letter from J. L. Jensen to President Edmund A. James, dated June 28, 1915.

3. In file in the University of Illinois Library.

4. Trans.-Asiatic Society, Vol. 219, Journal of Statistics, 1914-16, .771.

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This collection contained 1,090 bound volumes, and 1,145 unbound pamphlets, etc.

James J. Jones Collection

In 1916, President Jones presented to the University a collection of books and pamphlets relating to history, economics, politics and education in memory of his mother.² The collection numbered 1,732 bound volumes and uncounted pamphlets in great quantity.³

Constance Marion-Smith Collection

Upon her retirement from the faculty of the School of Music in 1916,⁴ Mrs. Constance Marion-Smith presented to the University her large collection of musical scores, manuscripts, books and portraits.

Isabella Barozzi Collection

In 1916, the University purchased 1250 pages of manuscripts, nearly all unpublished, dealing with the period 1570-1770, and illustrating the relations of Venice and the Ottoman Empire, and Venice and her Levantine possessions, with descriptions of life in the various portions of the Levant.⁵

Thomas J. Surrill Collection

In 1917, Mrs. Thomas J. Surrill presented the library with a thousand volumes from the library of the late Professor Surrill, of general and botanical literature. These were largely subscription editions of standard authors.⁶

James Collins Collection

In 1917, the University purchased the library of James Collins, late of

1. Letter from J. L. Aldrich to President Edward A. Jones, dated Dec. 28, 1913.
2. Transcript of Report...of the Board of Trustees, 1914-16, p. 941.
3. Letter from J. L. Aldrich to President Edward A. Jones, dated Jan. 29, 1914.
4. Transcript of Report...of the Board of Trustees, 1914-16, p. 970.
5. Idem, p. 941-42.
6. Exchange Department. Annual Report, 1917-18, p. 6.
7. Idem, March 17, 1927.

Convent View, Drumcondra, Ireland. The Irish Book Lover made the following
1
comments describing the collection:

To all those interested in Anglo-Irish literature, Mr. James Collins was well-known as a collector of rare books, whose generosity in placing his valuable library at the disposal of literary workers, and in giving them the assistance of his own extensive knowledge of Irish history and biography, was greatly appreciated.

His collection had a special value in being made for a single purpose. Collins was in some manner of spiritist. He gathered in books relating to modern Irish history, topography, biography, and antiquities, and thus formed a collection which is of the highest value from the point of unity. He sought diligently for the literature of the popular side, which in Ireland is necessarily of a cheap, fugitive nature.

One of the most valuable sections is the collections—numbering 127 volumes—of newspaper cuttings dealing mainly with the last century. We have here what may be called a newspaper history of Ireland. There are 134 volumes of bound, and 2,500 unbound, pamphlets dealing with Irish affairs, many of them of amazing rarity. There are two sets of the 'Irish Builder' running from 1859 to 1908, and about 90 Irish maps and plans...There are, in addition, 2,700 parts of recent Irish publications. Of a special interest to Dubliners are 'Aeng,' 'Fat,' and our old friend of not high reputation, 'Faddy Kelly's Latest.' The standard works of Irish history are all represented...There is a curious volume of pamphlets which contain an account of Major Giff, and also two pamphlets—now very rare—by St. John Austin, on Trevel, the prison doctor at Finsbury, in whose burial place at St. Peter's Church, there was found recently in a prison coffin the headless skeleton of a young man supposed to be Austin. There is also here the first edition of Holly Hutchinson's 'Commercial Restraints of Ireland.' This book so irritated the Irish Government that they ordered it burned by 'the hands of the common hangman.' A copy was sold years ago by Sotheby, who announced that it was the only one in existence. However, another copy was in Mr. Collins' possession, a fact which he announced in the daily papers of the time. Mr. Collins took a special interest in topography and local history, and secured guides to Ireland, no matter whether they were of the poor tourist type or of the older and more ornate class, like the works of Wright, Dall, Reid and others.

Religious history, inseparable from profane history—is well represented, especially history of protestantism and catholicism. There is a very considerable amount of Catholic liturgical literature of a scarce nature. Collins made it a point to secure the writings of Irishmen, irrespective of literary value, and assembled a unique number of fugitive and anonymous writers known

1. "The Collins collection," The Irish Book Lover, Dublin, July, 1917, v.2, p.1-11.

to the collector, but to few others...The library, as a whole, consists of between 6,500 and 7,000 volumes, of which the greater part deals with matters of Irish interest, collected by one who had an intimate knowledge of Irish history. Over 30 years of zealous searching of antiques and bookstalls, of patient waiting for the appearance of the much-desired item, has resulted in the assembling of a unique collection, and it seems a pity it should be dispersed by auction or pass--as it were--beyond the seas.

To mention only one of the vicissitudes of its passing "beyond the seas,"

There was the following advice in a memorandum from the Director of the library to the head of the order department, concerning insurance of the collection and its safe storage prior to transport during war time:

I would not risk insuring in any Dublin establishment, for the reason that you cannot insure against riot and insurrection, and there is too much risk of this sort of thing in Dublin. If they are to be stored in Great Britain at all they should be packed for shipment and sent over to some safe place in England, to a fire proof warehouse, removed from dangerous surroundings, such as munitions factories or freight terminals.

Boerner Collection

1

In April 1918, President James authorized an offer of \$5,000 for the purchase of the miscellaneous collection of Julius Boerner, an omnivorous and eccentric collector of Chicago.

2

The catalog of the administrator of the estate closed with the description of its owner:

Mr. Boerner was noted as a book collector. He gained the reputation of having the broadest and widest knowledge of books of perhaps any person in America. He was not a book seller; he was a book lover. He collected books in the spirit that a master artist paints.

Over fifty thousand books, a great deal of art work, etchings, drawings, sketches, engravings, film plates, etc., one hundred and fifty thousand pictures, and curios, were moved to the Northwestern University Building where a large floor space has been utilized to classify and assort the material. Classifications have been made in over thirty subjects.

Nearly six hundred rare and once financially valuable books have been catalogued.

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1. Letter from W. L. Hildner to Charles A. Loomis, dated April 27, 1918.
 2. From the catalog cover, Administrator's Sale of Rare Book Collection. Boston A. Loomis, Public Administrator, Cook County.

Since the books were delivered during the war and while there was no space for unpacking the more than 300 cases in which the materials were transferred to the University, accurate records of the actual content of the collection were not available. Cataloging and uncrating took a matter of years. Judging from correspondence with the Director of the library, however, about specific items and "lots" which people familiar with the collection had wished to purchase, the contents apparently were exceptionally rich and valuable.

Incoll Collection

In 1919, Mr. Samuel Incoll of Chicago presented the University with a bound collection of United States government reports on agriculture, nearly complete.¹

Adolph Schumann Collection

The library of medical works of Dr. Adolph Schumann was presented to the University in 1928.²

Bernmann Collection

During the year 1924-25 was purchased a collection of 1,634 volumes of philosophical works from the library of Professor Dr. Ernst Bernmann, of Leipzig. This collection included a considerable number of rare and early works not often offered for sale.³

The Mitchell Collection

The will of Mrs. Mary F. Mitchell,⁴ of Hann, Illinois, in 1931 bequeathed the miscellaneous library of her husband, John F. Mitchell, to the University. Mr. Mitchell was a native of Illinois, having been born at Colchester, Crawford County, on May 20, 1835. He was admitted to the bar, served as clerk in the

1. Daily Illini, March 12, 1927.

2. Ibid.

3. Annals of the Illinois Library, 1923-1927, p. 1.

4. Trotter, A. H. "Notes on the Mitchell Library bequeathed to the University of Illinois." May 2, 1931. (Typed statement on file in the University of Illinois Library)

House of Representatives at Springfield, served in the Civil War as an infantry captain, and afterward established residence at Fama. There, for nearly half a century, he played an important part in legal, business and public affairs. He was in large part responsible for the development of the Fama coal district. At the time of his death, on December 26, 1914, he was thought to be the largest landowner in central Illinois.

The miscellaneous library consisted of 2,467 books, 266 bound volumes of periodicals, 62 volumes of unbound periodicals, approximately 300 pamphlets, miscellaneous periodical numbers and newspapers. There were also twenty bound and a mounted photographs, nine photoengraved plates from which some of these photographs were made, and a fine, engraved portrait of Mr. Mitchell. Also included in the gift were ten large bookshelves and four sectional bookshelves, the latter consisting of ten sectional units.

The library revealed Mr. Mitchell's interest in early printed books, rare titles, limited editions, and finely bound books. Every general field of knowledge was represented in the collection of approximately 2,000 volumes. A rough classification of the bound volumes showed the following distribution according to general subjects:

Literature	1,082	Biography	208
General works	277	Sociology	105
History	264	Religion	57
Geography & Travel	263	Philosophy	45
Fine arts	265	Philology	40
Science	232	Applied arts	35

Three incunabula were found in the collection: sermões curia de agraça, by Leonhardus Matthei de Sano, printed at Venice in 1475 by Johann, of Cologne, and Johann Barthel. Trinidade, by Bartol, with the commentary of Dominic Calderinus, printed in 1482 at Venice by Felipista de Tortis. Reichel's Register des hiesigen der curia, printed by Anton Koblerer at Furachberg in December 1491 was of special interest among incunabula because of the numerous woodcuts.

illustrating this universal history. This German translation was rarer than the first Latin edition issued by the same printer in July, 1693.

Other old and rare books in the collection included sixty-seven printed before 1790. Of these, seven were printed between 1600 and 1699, seventeen between 1700 and 1799, and forty-three between 1700 and 1799.

Among the more valuable later items in the collection was an 1856 edition of Audubon's Birds of America, in seven volumes, beautifully bound in red morocco. There was a two-volume edition of Charles Audubon's Ornithology and Ichthyology, which was illustrated with ten colored plates from original drawings by Tuckermay. The volumes were bound in polished calf. The excellent work of the Belknap Press of William Morris was represented by two fine volumes: The Story of the Village in Plain, by Morris, the second book to be printed at the Belknap Press, and the superb reprint in three volumes of The Golden Legend, translated and printed in 1483 by William Caxton. Two volumes of Illustrations of the Bible, selected by A. N. Humphreys from manuscripts in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Royale, and other sources, reproduced these illustrations in gold and bright colors.

Lousa Collection

A note in the program of the concert of the University of Illinois Concert Band, presented on March 1, 1934, reported that when the late John Philip Sousa used to tell his friends and the public that he believed the University of Illinois bands made up the world's greatest college band, he apparently meant it. He left his personal library to back up the assertion.

Mr. Sousa left instructions that his library should be given to Professor Harding and the University of Illinois. His family and the executor of the

1. From "Forty-Fourth Anniversary Concert," program of the University of Illinois Concert Band, March 1, 1934.

estate carried out his wishes.

The library was collected and owned by Mr. Sousa after four years experience with a manager who purchased music for the band. From 1896 to 1931, the year of his death, Mr. Sousa built a library which he considered was the finest of music for modern bands in the country.

The library was housed in a special suite of rooms in the main library building. The music collected and written for the famous Sousa organization was to be kept intact to serve as inspiration for generations of young musicians in whom Mr. Sousa was greatly interested.

When the Sousa Memorial library was shipped to the campus it was necessary to use forty-two trunks for transportation of all the music. It weighed approximately nine tons.

LIBRARY

The first library building of the University of Illinois was occupied in 1897. It was a monumental, elaborately decorated Romanesque structure with provision for five story levels, each to accommodate 25,000 volumes. Only three levels were completed at the time of occupancy, but growth of the collection was rapid enough to necessitate completion of the remaining two during the summer of 1909. In spite of the establishment of departmental libraries and seminars, an extension to the stacks was constructed in the summer of 1914 with a capacity of 100,000 volumes, and another in 1918 to house 164,000 more. An annex to this second addition was constructed in the summer and fall of 1925, with which the building was completed for use of the library until its transfer to larger quarters and the second library building.

Meanwhile, working space for both librarians and patrons became so crowded that plans were formulated for the erection of a new building on the south campus. This building was to be of Georgian design and placed so as to allow for additions sufficient to care for growth for many decades. Construction of the first unit began in 1924, the second in 1926, and the third with an additional section of stacks in 1927. Transfer from the old building was completed on December 31, 1926, though not until the completion of the third unit and the additional book stacks was the building a complete working unit. Space for 1,000,000 volumes was provided, and facilities for offices, seminar, reading rooms, work rooms and library school were adequate for many years to come. Formal dedication of the new building was made on October 12, 1929. A third stack addition was constructed with Public Works Administration funds and occupied in January, 1940, with a capacity of 200,000 volumes, estimated to provide sufficient space for growth for eight years.

Formulation of the policy and regulations for library operation and use developed through the collaboration of the Librarian, the President of the

University, the Senate Committee on the Library, the Board of Trustees and the Legislature. The basic policy as established by the Board of Trustees in December, 1895, remained in effect until 1936 when the University Statutes were revised to embody the same general principles. This policy, as adapted, was:

1. That all books, pamphlets, maps, etc. (other than account books), purchased with University moneys, shall be deemed to belong to the University library.
2. That all parts of the library shall be in the custody of the librarian and he shall be responsible for the condition of the same.
3. That all reference books and all periodicals, magazines, and newspapers shall be made as easy of access as practicable to all patrons of the library, and that no limitations not necessary to their preservation shall be placed upon their free use.
4. That all other books, except such as are referred to in the next paragraph, shall be delivered for use to the librarian or assistant only, upon proper call.
5. That books which are purely technical and relate only to the work of a single department may be taken to that department; but the librarian shall not thereby cease to be responsible for their safe keeping and proper use.
6. The librarian may make and enforce such rules for the government of the library as are approved by the President.

Before 1877, both staff and facilities were so limited that free use and extensive assistance to students and faculty were entirely inadequate. Access to the stacks was only by permission of the librarian. Reserved books could be used only by students enrolled in courses for which they were reserved. Books could be borrowed for home use only upon presentation of a request from the professor to whose department the books related. Funds were so limited that necessary materials to satisfy barest needs could hardly be provided.

With the occupancy of the first library building and the employment of a professionally trained librarian and enlarged staff, appropriations increased sufficiently to begin rapid expansion of both the collection and service. In

1898 students were first permitted to borrow books on their own signatures. Circulation naturally rapidly increased. The hours were extended so that by January of 1906, the library was open continuously from 7:30 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., six days per week. Reserves were placed on open shelves until maintaining them with the staff available became impossible and they were moved behind the circulation desk. Access to the stacks had been granted freely, but by 1909 working space in the stacks had become so limited that the librarian recommended that stack permits be limited to faculty members, seniors, juniors and others doing advanced work. The need for additional space was partially satisfied in 1909 when small collections were first transferred to some departmental rooms in University Hall and in 1910 with the establishment thereof of five more seminar libraries. In 1911, seminars were opened in Lincoln Hall with the transfer of 60,000 volumes. Spreading the collection in this fashion increased the administrative burden, for proper supervision was not yet possible with the budget and staff provided.

The Senate Committee on the Library in 1915 adopted a new set of rules which outlined the problems faced at that time:

1. All considerations of library policy should rest on the general understanding that the library is a University library, not an aggregation of departmental collections; that its sole purpose is the promotion of higher education and productive scholarship; and that a basic principle in its administration should be to secure for these ends the greatest good for the greatest number of users.
2. Graduate students, as well as undergraduates and all general users of books should understand that they are expected to purchase for themselves texts and separates; and that their use of such texts and reference works as they do not own ought to be made in the general or departmental libraries.
3. No loaner would be allowed to leave the general or seminar library except on the understanding and agreement that it is to be returned for shelf reference promptly on demand of the librarian or of the curator of the subsidiary library.
4. No person having access to the general library or other collections of the University books should be permitted to withdraw from

it books without having them duly charged if an attendant be on duty, or leaving a properly filled out, dated and signed loan card in a designated place if none withdrawn as such and no attendant is on duty.

5. Books withdrawn to seminar or departmental libraries should be as readily and as regularly accessible there as if in the main library.
6. The transfer of part of a set from the general library to a departmental library or seminar library should be discouraged whenever possible. When such a transfer is made, the missing group of volumes should be represented on the shelves by a dummy showing the location of these volumes, and the date of the transfer.
7. All withdrawals from the general or departmental libraries should be made with the understanding that the books are to be returned at the earliest possible moment consistent with the use for which they were loaned, rather than kept until the expiration of the maximum time designated for loans.
8. Maximum limits should be set as follows:
 - a. General loans--to members of the executive or teaching staff, graduate or undergraduate students, members of families of teachers in the University, or other persons to whom in consultation with the Library Committee the privilege may be extended by the Librarian--should be for not more than three weeks.
 - b. Withdrawals to laboratories, seminars, etc., for particular courses of instruction should be limited to the duration of such courses.
 - c. All loans not specially limited to a shorter period, should be limited to the current semester only.
9. All loans other than to seminars or departments should be on the--definitely admitted--personal responsibility of the borrower to make good loss from whatever cause.
10. When books are returned the loan card should be returned to the borrower or other and satisfactory evidence of cancellation of his obligation should be given him.
11. General texts and works needed for extensive reference should not be allowed to circulate.
12. Volumes, sets, editions or issues which are considered of sufficient importance to warrant such restriction should be marked by the Librarian as withheld from all circulation or to be loaned for use on the campus only,--the advice of the Library Committee to be taken when doubt may exist as to the necessity of such restriction.
13. Choice copies or editions of books otherwise represented in the

Library should be allowed to go out only in very exceptional cases where a critical comparison of texts is necessary in really important original study.

14. Rare or costly works or volumes of serials, scarcely if at all replaceable, should not be allowed to leave the library except as they may be transferred to another, laboratories or studios on the campus, for serious productive use.
15. Books chiefly or exclusively referring to the subject of a University department should be allowed to circulate without the express consent of the head of that department or his duly authorized representative; but this need not prevent his sanction—or withdrawal of such sanction—from time to time for the loaning of duplicates, certain classes of books, or individual volumes. Other things being equal, the fact that a book was procured at the request of a Department may be considered indicative that its chief interest lies with that department.
16. Interlibrary loans should be encouraged so far as this can be done without detriment to the University work, as in cases of loans on the campus or in the Twin Cities. Other out of town loans to professors, students and others should be discouraged as far as possible; and allowed only by express permission of the librarian or the consideration in each case.

In 1908, the Board of Trustees established two committees to assist in administration of the library. The Committee on Apportionment of Funds for the purchase of books, periodicals and binding consisted of the President, the Librarian and the Deans of Agriculture, Engineering, Law, Literature and Arts, Science and the Graduate School. The Committee on the Library consisted of the President and the Librarian and seven representatives of the interests of the various schools and colleges. Its duties were to make recommendations on library administration and policy and to prepare for the use of the Committee on Apportionment, prior to its assignment of the funds, detailed estimates of the library needs of the various colleges, schools, and departments.

These committees functioned in close harmony with the Librarian, who was customarily elected secretary of the Senate Committee on the Library. This committee performed special investigations to plan present and future operation. It served actively and tirelessly in studying plans and making recommendations for construction of the new library building. Its findings in investigations served

as guideposts in the progress of development of the library.

The growth of the collection of the library was influenced by its location at great distance from any other large collection of books, by the extent and type of the curriculum, size and fluctuation of appropriations, development of acquisition techniques through gifts and exchanges, the procurement of endowments, and the enlistment and utilization of skills and interests of the teaching faculty.

The number of fully cataloged volumes and pamphlets in 1905-06 was 98,741. By the year 1937-40, the total had grown to 1,542,602. In May, 1940, besides the holdings in the book stacks, in the main library building there were sixteen separate collections. There were twelve other libraries and reading rooms on the campus containing a total of over 230,000 volumes. Total recorded use of these materials increased from 53,977 in 1906-07 to 1,124,409 in 1937-38.

The general appropriation in 1897-98 for purchase of additions was \$5,000. In 1939-40 it was \$110,700. Departmental, College and Graduate School and other funds varying from \$2,500 to \$50,000 supplemented annually the general appropriation for the purchase of special collections or particular types of materials. The Deans of the Graduate School and professors with long-range programs for research collaborated closely with the Librarian. The results of this collaboration were clearly evident in the research materials acquired and the adjustment of library personnel requirements to provide the most skilled assistance possible for their needs. Threefold policy of book-buying was generally followed:

1. The purchase of books for the use of the undergraduate students, reserves for courses, collateral reading and those titles generally to be found in any good undergraduate college library.
2. The purchase of materials for the study and research of the faculty and graduate students, with the aim of making available special collections and providing young people, by getting all the material needed as far as library funds permitted. No attempt was made to round out collections.
3. To purchase sets of scholarly and scientific journals, publications

of learned and scientific societies and academies and the purchase of private libraries. No attempt was made to buy "rare" books. The contents of the book and its need for study and research were the deciding factors for purchase.

During the course of the years, a good number of early printed and rare books became part of the collection, including some incunabula with no thought of having a rare book room. An impressive list of special collections was added, through purchase out of general appropriations, special appropriations, or gifts by alumni, faculty and others interested in the university. Because of the administrative difficulty of maintaining special collections intact, it became the policy of the library to place the books where they might be most effectively used and to maintain their identity through use of specially designed bookplates for each separate collection.

From cooperative obscurity, the library of the University of Illinois developed in less than half a century into one of the largest libraries in the country and took its place with the valuable research institutions of the world.

Unpublished Reports

Unpublished Reports

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Mondheim, E. A. Letter (in re Arthur Collection) to Mr. Phineas Lawrence Windsor. June 5, 1912.

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PLANT NO. OF
YEAR, 1913.

all totals in this column shall be set off against the total of the preceding year.

additions to the net number of volumes in library for preceding year.

Explanation of the Figures in Table I

When the figures for library holdings were revised, Mr. Arnold H. Tretter, Catalog Librarian, wrote an "Explanation of Statistics for Library Materials," dated June 16, 1944:

Statistics as to the size and growth of the library have been based on the record of accessions kept in the "accession" books. In keeping the accession records, the intention was to enter each volume (i.e., books, pamphlets, music, maps, manuscripts) which was to be cataloged fully. Unbound serial publications were not to be accessioned except after they were bound.

In actual practice, however, many items that were fully cataloged were never recorded in the accession books. For example, many pamphlets remained unaccessioned because the kind of cataloging treatment to be accorded a pamphlet was determined often only after it had passed the accession desk. Again, paper bound volumes belonging to monographic series were often not accessioned because the accession clerk could not know whether the monographs would be classified independently or as a series. If done as a series, two or more numbers might be bound together and then accessioned as a single volume.

As already pointed out, unbound serials remained unaccessioned. If they were found subsequently, each physical volume might contain all the way from one to twenty or more bibliographical volumes, depending on the size of the individual volume. But in the accessioning process such a multiple volume was treated as a single volume.

Briefly, then, the accession statistics used heretofore as a measure of the size and growth of the library were inaccurate because (1) they did not include all fully cataloged pamphlets, (2) they did not include all paper bound books, especially those issued in series, (3) they did not include unbound periodical volumes and other unbound serials, and (4) they included as single volumes continuations bound in multiple volumes.

The Catalog Department has been aware of this problem for years and at various times has brought it informally to the attention of the Director of the University Library. When in the fall of 1942 the decision was reached to discontinue the accession record and the use of accession numbers in books and on shelf cards, the problem received renewed attention. Instead of keeping the special accession record, the Catalog Department has kept since November 2, 1942, a simple count of volumes received from the Acquisition Department which are to be fully cataloged. For her guidance, the clerk responsible for keeping this count was instructed to consider the total volume in the material sense, i.e., all that is contained in one binding, or portfolio, etc., whether it is as originally issued or as bound after issued, and, in the case of unbound material, to consider as a volume each item which in accordance with our cataloging routine is recorded separately on shelf cards. In accordance with these instructions, unbound periodicals, serials of periodical frequency, and works issued in fascicles, are not counted until they are returned in bound form from the library or external.

How far off the true mark our accession statistics have been as a measure of the size of the library is indicated by the discrepancy between the accession statistics and the cataloging statistics. At the end of the report year 1943-44 our figure for accessions of books, music, maps and manuscripts is 1,378,843; but the figure for fully cataloged books, music, maps and manuscripts is 1,823,661. These figures are limited to the library materials on the Urbana campus.

The cataloging statistics obviously are a more adequate measure of the size of the library than the accession statistics since they represent, by actual count of the individual catalogers, the fully cataloged volumes placed on the shelves available for use. Even this figure is conservative since it does not include over 60,000 briefly cataloged pamphlets and more than 300,000 uncataloged, but roughly classified pamphlets which are available for use.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY EDITIONS

YEAR	GENERAL LIBRARY	DEPARTMENTAL, COLLEGE, GRADUATE SCHOOL AND OTHER FUNDS
1897/98 ¹	\$ 5,000	Special approp. for law. amount not stated.
1898/99	15,000	
1899/1901 ²	20,000 ³	
1901/02	10,000	
1902/03	10,000	
1903/04	20,000	
1904/05	20,000	
1905/07	50,000 ⁴	
1907/08	35,000 ⁵	\$13,665.14
1908/09	25,000	50,250.56
1909/10	25,000	22,000.63
1910/11	25,000	20,939.28
1911/12	25,000	33,306.81 ⁶
1912/13	25,000	18,222.79
1913/14	50,000 ⁷	32,375.86
1914/15	65,000	14,937.00
1915/16	50,000	16,935.00
1916/17	50,000	18,055.00
1917/18	50,000	15,305.00
1918/19	50,000	2,200.00
1919/20	50,000	2,490.00
1920/21 ⁸	43,000	10,954.61
1921/22	60,000	21,750.61
1922/23	63,500	21,840.57
1923/24	75,000	21,641.03
1924/25	75,000	23,132.00

1. Figures for 1897-98, 1907-20 taken from annual reports of the Head Librarian or Order Department.
2. Figures for 1899-1907 taken from Illinois. University. Yearbook of the Library, 1910, p. v.
3. Appropriation voted by the Governor.
4. The Governor allowed only \$25,000 for the biennium.
5. The Board of Trustees assigned \$10,000 of this amount to cover expenditures from May, 1907, to July 1, 1907.
6. Of this amount, \$30,722.90 was spent by the Graduate School from the Emergency Research Fund for sets.
7. \$25,000 of this total was appropriated in December for the special purpose of adding in a varied way to the resources of a few departments rather than for general assignment.
8. Figures from 1921-1940 taken from annual reports of the Senate Committee on the Library.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS (cont'd.)

YEAR	GENERAL LIBRARY	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GRADUATE SCHOOL AND OTHER BUILDINGS
1925/26	\$ 75,000 ¹	\$19,370.81
1926/27	75,000	22,963.52
1927/28	80,000	27,303.71
1928/29	80,000	26,014.66
1929/30	90,000	25,676.98
1930/31	101,200	14,325.00
1931/32	100,000	15,325.00
1932/33	80,350	15,475.86
1933/34	81,200	11,325.00
1934/35	85,000	20,525.15
1935/36	104,500	5,223.59
1936/37	90,500	16,821.74
1937/38	114,773	21,132.57
1938/39	124,700 ²	16,942.03
1939/40	110,700	20,604.30

1. Includes special appropriation of \$10,000 made in January, 1921, for the general library and \$1,200 for equipment and books for a browsing room.
2. Includes a deposit of \$10,000 from the late Charles A. Carlson of Argonne, Illinois.

TABLE XII

VOLUMES ADDED TO LIBRARY BY GIFT AND EXCHANGE
(Omitting Chicago Departments)

YEAR	GIFT	EXCHANGE
1903/04	1,176	19
1904/05 ²	1,461	157
1905/06	1,438	24
1906/07	1,450	41
1907/08	1,538	405
1908/09	1,941	505
1909/10	2,891	904
1910/11	3,253	699
1911/12	4,461	1,436
1912/13	4,705	1,341
1913/14	5,332	1,748
1914/15	3,935	2,441
1915/16	3,877	767
1916/17	4,521	970
1917/18	3,322	311
1918/19	2,894	442
1919/20	3,436	618
1920/21	3,126	1,041
1921/22 ³	4,815	1,140
1922/23	2,952	355
1923/24	2,244	359
1924/25	3,960	584
1925/26	4,107	1,025
1926/27	2,074	700
1927/28	3,281	925
1928/29 ⁴	4,656	1,503
1929/30 ⁵	3,787	1,743
1930/31	3,945	2,575
1931/32	5,297	2,150
1932/33	6,977	2,407
1933/34	3,560	1,160
1934/35	7,171	1,914
1935/36	7,440	1,392
1936/37	6,527	900
1937/38	6,794	1,581
1938/39	7,585	1,494
1939/40	5,803	933

1. Senate Committee on the Library. Report for 1911-12. p. 4.
 2. Report for 1921-22. p. 3.
 3. Report for 1927-28. p. 3.
 4. Report for 1929-30. p. 4.
 5. Report for 1932-33. p. 12.

SECOND EDITION
 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
 1926-1940

The reported use of the literature on the campus in 1940, by year, together with the total enrollment and the number of volumes "used" per student per year.

Year	Enrollment	Number of volumes used	Number of volumes used per student
1906/07	36,774	17,303	0.47
1907/08	37,675	23,233	0.62
1908/09	43,312	32,971	0.76
1909/10	44,637	66,404	1.49
1910/11	42,324	83,145	1.96
1911/12	41,772	81,976	1.96
1912/13	25,969	65,264	2.51
1913/14	25,737	67,670	2.63
1914/15	29,035	71,003	2.45
1915/16	37,119	88,775	2.39
1916/17	31,317	101,233	3.23
1917/18	26,642	88,704	3.33
1918/19	22,536	71,353	3.17
1919/20	24,519	72,525	2.96
1920/21	27,234	79,970	2.94
1921/22	27,716	125,636	4.53
1922/23	27,465	119,606	4.36
1923/24	27,111	113,115	4.17
1924/25	30,211	129,677	4.29
1925/26	33,321	125,245	3.76
1926/27	34,679	139,673	3.99
1927/28	35,770	167,057	4.64
1928/29	46,666	231,220	4.96
1929/30	63,175	237,456	3.76
1930/31	76,005	267,714	3.52
1931/32	46,635	271,476	5.82
1932/33	60,103	274,477	4.57
1933/34	62,191	276,171	4.44
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TABLE IV

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY
1906-1940 (cont'd.)

Year	Books	Periodicals	Other	Total	No. of Students	No. of Volumes
1933/34	11,237	300,768	34,622	343,314	12,117	65,300
1934/35	77,546	327,467	39,388	407,211	14,435	59,113
1935/36	72,036	435,975	25,714	1,134,459	15,346	73,227
1936/37	104,463	33,149	27,928	507,317	15,713	61,568
1937/38	103,564	340,126	31,330	971,517	15,276	64,700

See also: charges from loan fees, regular fees, and 7-day loan fees.

Before use: recorded use within library at loan sent, in reference fees, in catalogues, and in reserve

Overhead: from reserve books, books and reference books.

Student: recorded use both within the room and overall.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, BY DEPARTMENT
Dec. 31, 1937

Main Library Building	Volumes	Reading seats
Biography Room	4,770	25
Reading Room	2,340	20
Josephine Graduate Reading Room	17,370	25
Reference, Serials and Reserve	5,370	200
Reading, Manuscripts and Printing	1,120	15
English	2,370	15
History and Political Science	17,370	60
Journalism	1,120	15
Highway School	3,470	15
Main Reading Room and Reference Room	14,370	15
James Madison Graduate Reading Room	1,120	15
Lawyer Graduate Reading Room	1,120	15
North Reserve Book Room	2,370	15
South Reserve Book Room	2,370	15
Seven Day Book Room (Historical and Physical Sciences)	2,370	15
Seventeenth Century Book Room	1,120	15
Stacks	1,120	15
Total in Library Building	1,000,000	2,000
Other Libraries and Reading Rooms on Campus		
Agriculture	27,170	15
Architecture	1,120	15
Chemistry	1,120	15
Engineering	1,120	15
Illinois History Survey	2,370	15
Industrial Engineering	1,120	15
Law	1,120	15
Mathematics	1,120	15
Natural History	2,370	15
Observatory	2,370	15
Physics	2,370	15
University High School (not included in totals)	1,120	15
Total in Reading Rooms not in Main Library	27,170	15
Total in Urbana	1,027,170	2,015

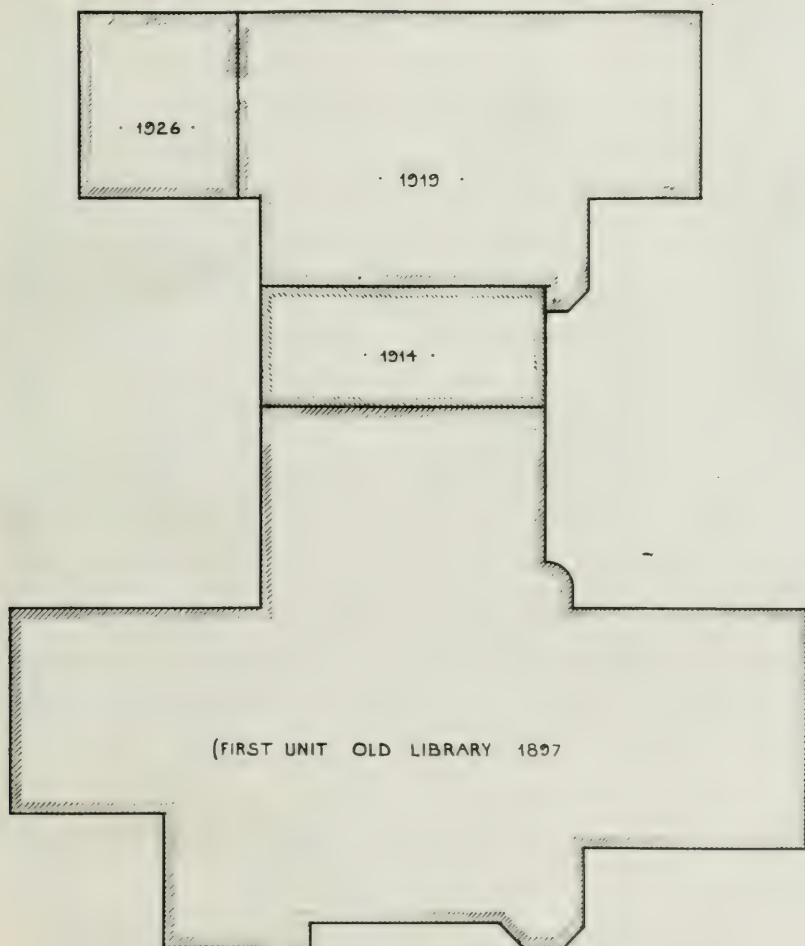
1. Books included in the library, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942.
2. Books owned by individuals, the library of the University of Chicago, and the library of the University of Chicago, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942.

EXHIBIT II

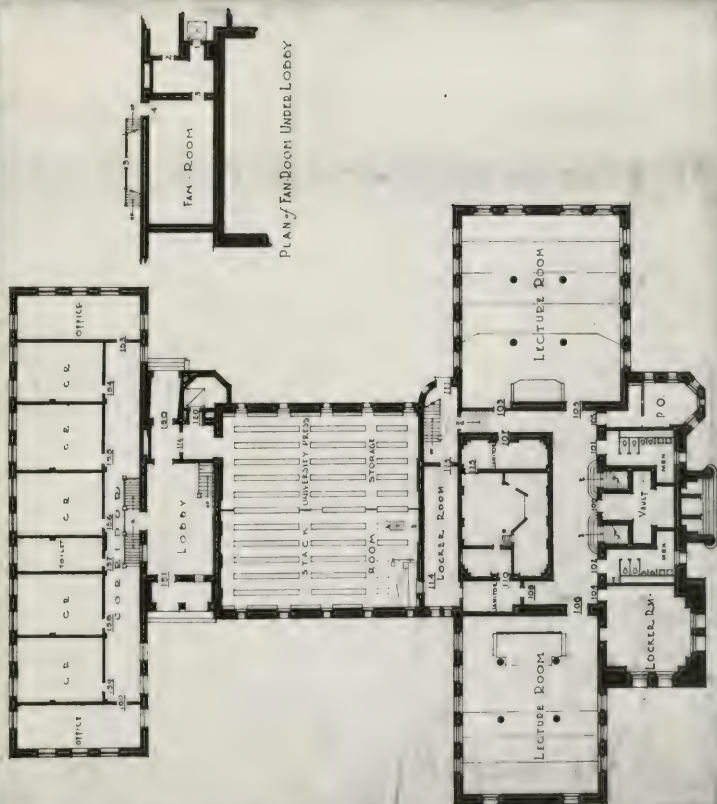
BUILDING PLANS

FIG. 1

LIBRARY (1896-1926) GROUND PLAN SHOWING CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT



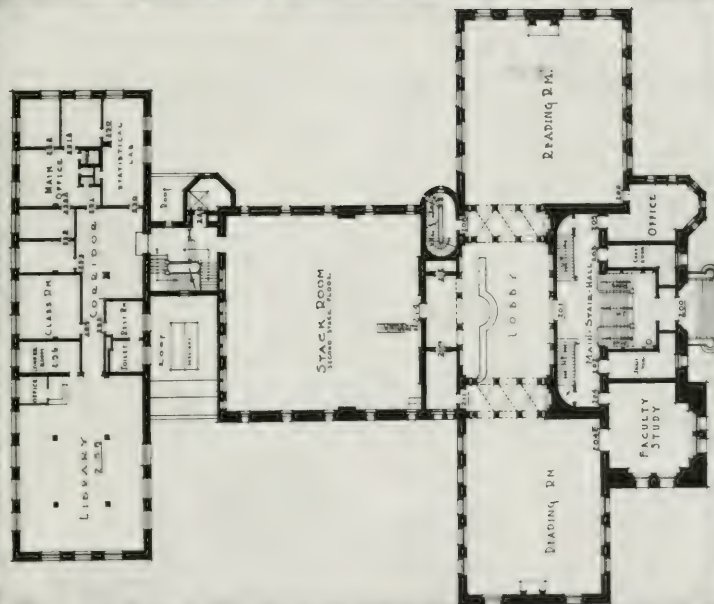
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA ILLINOIS
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT
156 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

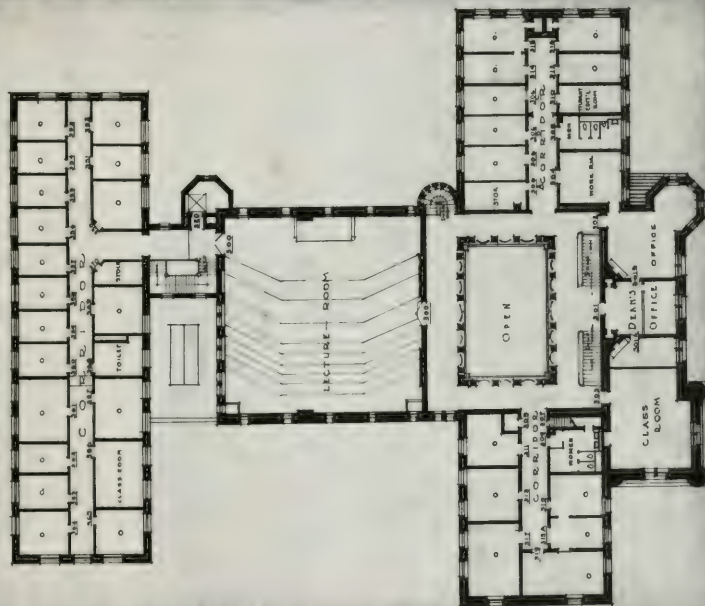


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1916

ALTGELD HALL 2
MATHEMATICS BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

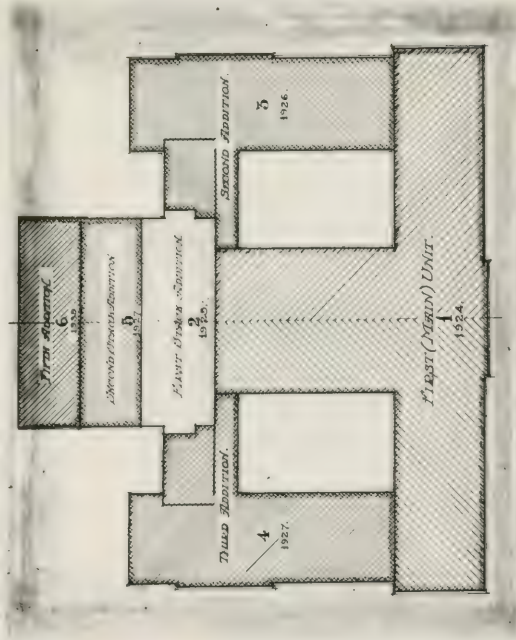
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT
256 ARCHITECTURE BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ALTCILD HALL 2
MATHEMATICS BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA ILLINOIS
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



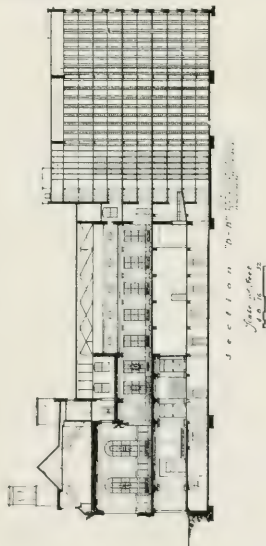
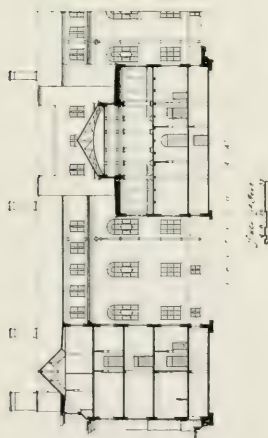
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

NO. 1-23-45 INDICATE ORDER OF CONSTRUCTION
DATE ARE YEAR OF CONTRACT



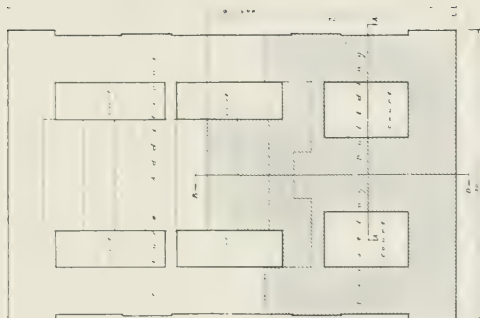
LIBRARY ADDITIONS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT
256 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING





Section "A-A"
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Sections of plot plan



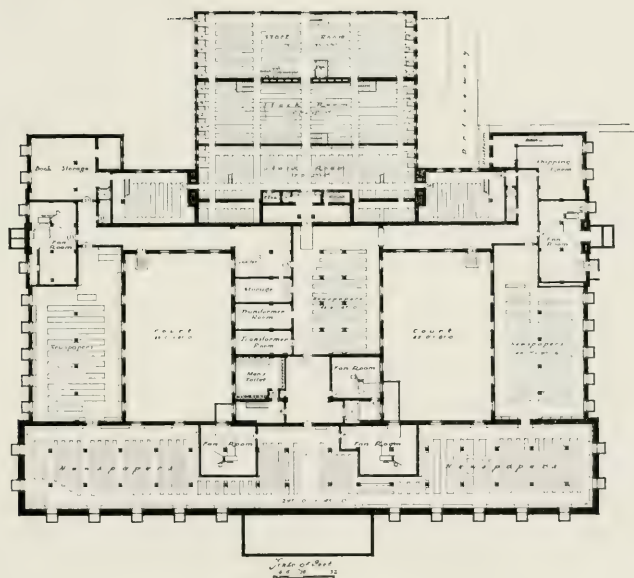
Plot Plan
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
Charles C. Pratt & James Y. White
ARCHITECTS

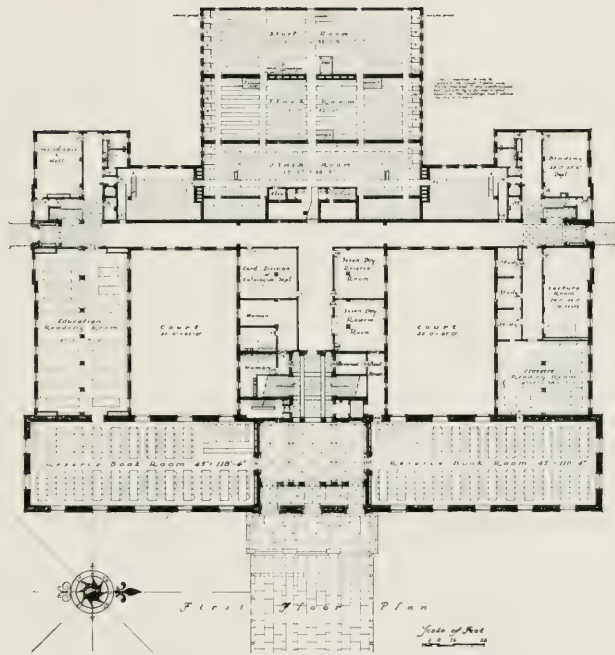
REVISED 1940





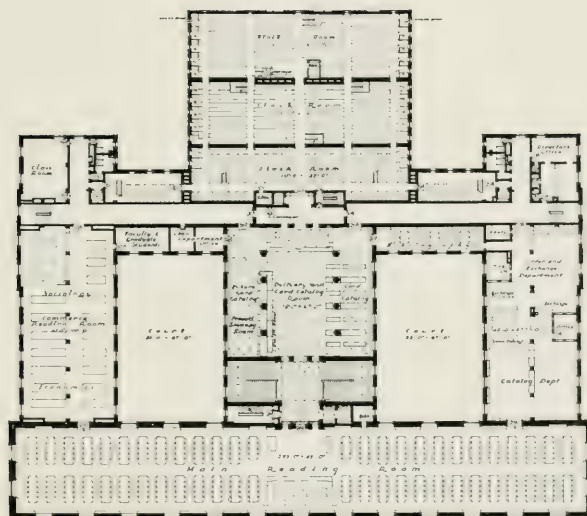
Basement Floor Plan

LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
Charles A. Platt & James N. White
 ARCHITECTS



LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
 Charles A. Platt & James N. White
 ARCHITECTS

PLATE IX
LIBRARY. SECOND FLOOR PLAN



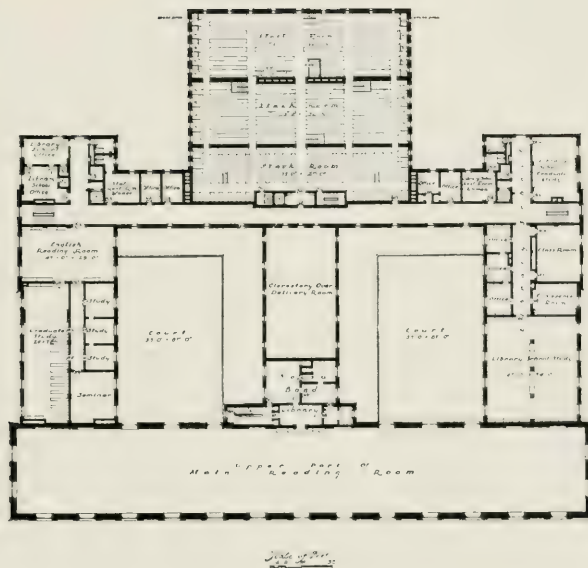
Scale of Feet
1" = 10'

Second Floor Plan

LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
Charles A. Platt & James H. White
ARCHITECTS

PLAN I

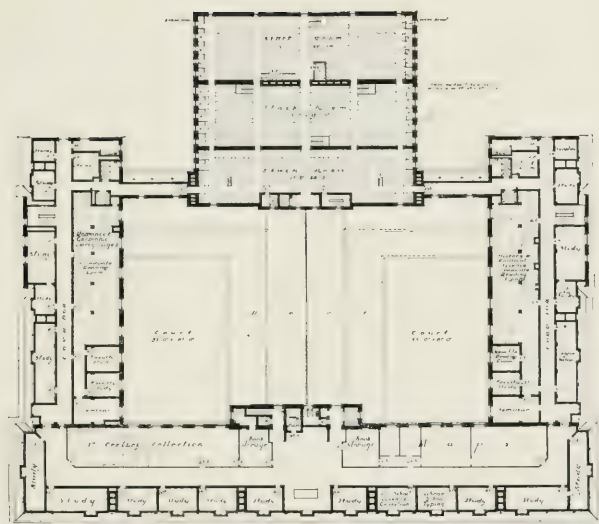
LIBRARY. THIRD FLOOR PLAN



Third Floor Plan

LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
 Charles A. Platt & James H. White
 ARCHITECTS

LIBRARY. FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



Scale of feet
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Fourth Floor Plan

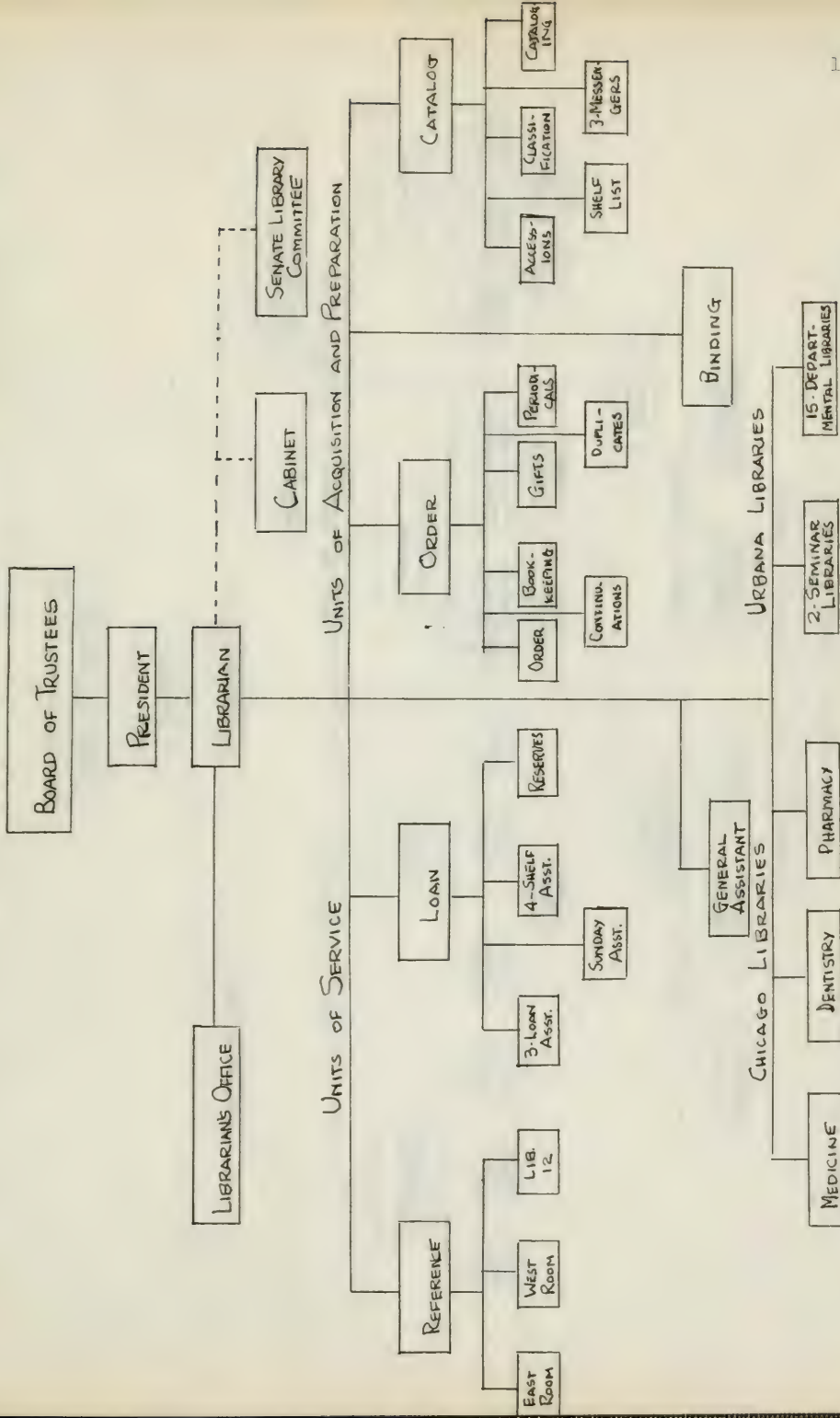
LIBRARY of the UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
Charles A. Platt & James M. White
ARCHITECTS



APPENDIX III

ORGANIZATION CHARTS

CHART I - ORGANIZATION CHART, MAY, 1908



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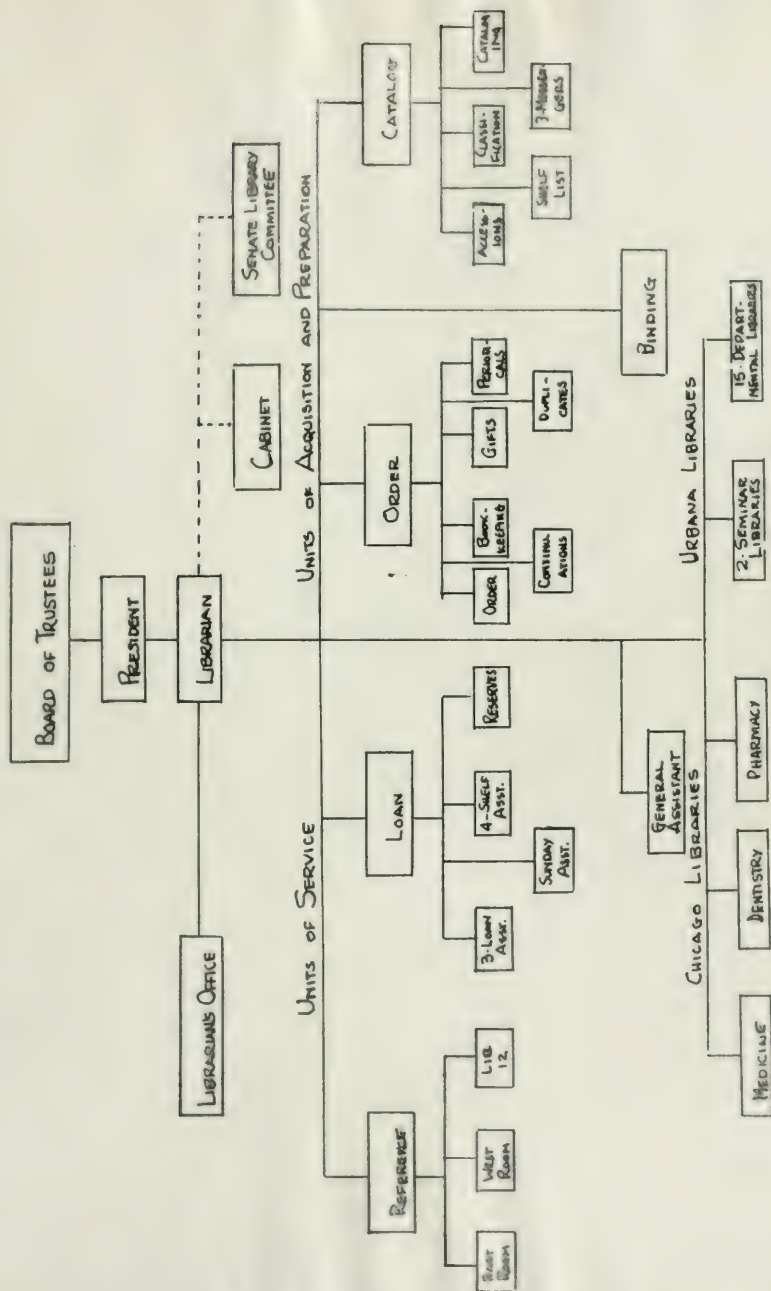
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APPENDIX III
 ORGANIZATION CHARTS
 CHART I - ORGANIZATION CHART, MAY, 1940



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 ORGANIZATION CHART, MAY, 1940





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